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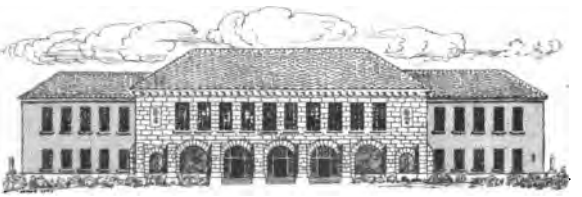

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SIGHT SPELLER

ADAPTED FOR

GRADED SCHOOLS

From Fourth Grade through the Eighth Grade

and

UNGRADED SCHOOLS

WITH

Supplementary List for Use in High Schools and for

TEST EXERCISES

BY

D. D. MAYNE

Principal School of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

POWERS & LYONS

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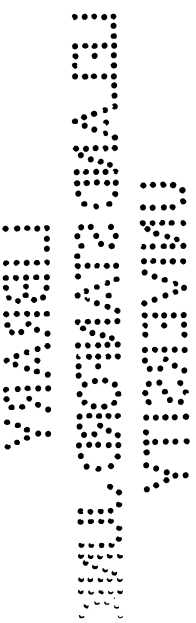

Take care that you never spell a word wrong. Always, before you spell a word, consider how it is spelled, and if you do not remember it, turn to a dictionary. It produces great praise to a lady [or gentleman] to spell well.—*Thomas Jefferson*, in letter to his daughter.

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PREFACE

Notwithstanding the assertion made by one of our prominent educators that the boy in the high school who is accused of being a poor speller should regard the accusation as a compliment rather than a disgrace, the great body of English-speaking people feel that accuracy in the use of the mother-tongue in orthography, as well as in composition, is one of the marks of even a fair education.

The problem of how to make good spellers is a very present one for the teachers in the schools. A few years ago it was thought by a number of prominent educators that it would be best to do away with the spelling-book and teach spelling incidentally in connection with the regular school subjects. In the schools where this plan, or rather lack of plan, was tried it was soon found that pupils regarded spelling merely as incidental, attaching little importance to it. Systematic use of the unpedagogic spellers now on the market is far better than this haphazard instruction given without a text.

During the past few years the subject of spelling has received increasing attention from educators and psychologists, investigations having revealed facts that can not help being of great value in making good spellers. These investigations of thousands of children in Germany, in Philadelphia, Chicago, and many of the important cities of Wisconsin, have shown with a reasonable degree of certainty the following facts:

1. In learning to spell, school children are largely "eye-minded;" that is, they obtain their percepts of the order of the letters in words by seeing the words in print or in script.

2. The ease of obtaining the percepts and the ability to reproduce them with accuracy are aided by studying the words in the form in which they usually appear in print or script, unmodified by separation into syllables or the application of diacritical markings.

82607

3. Good spelling is aided greatly by writing, and, to a less extent, by naming the letters aloud in order. The careful pronunciation of the words by the pupil has been found to be a great aid in correct spelling.

4. Very much better results have been obtained when attention was called to certain words of difficult orthography or when something of interest, either in pronunciation or meaning, was given with reference to the words.

Even a cursory examination of the spelling-books published within the period of these investigations will show that their authors either had no knowledge of the investigations or chose not to utilize it. If, then, the results of the investigations are not to be discredited, the necessity for a text-book in spelling which shall take into account the ascertained facts is plainly shown. To meet this necessity, the Sight Speller has been prepared.

The words are printed in clear, bold-faced type to appeal to the eye of the pupil, and there are no marks of any kind on or about the words to distract the attention of the pupil from their usual form.

Under each list of words, in smaller type, are the words marked for correct pronunciation. Here are also given such cautions, meanings, and facts as will call more interested attention to the words to be spelled. The diacritical markings are those used in Webster's International Dictionary, but there are no re-spellings, it having been demonstrated beyond question that such re-spellings are a frequent source of poor spelling, as they present an incorrect form for critical attention, the result being that the incorrect form is often the one which makes the stronger impress upon the mind.

The choice of vocabulary and its extent are among the most important problems in preparing a good spelling-book.

It is manifestly impossible to include in a speller all the words that are found in the dictionary, many thousands of which find no place in the vocabulary of the ordinary citizen.

Although much fault is found with the irregularity of our English spelling, it is a fact that the average child, acquainted with the common analogies of our language, will spell correctly

hundreds of words which he has never seen. The analogies and the phonetics of our language attend to the spelling of the larger number of words in the language. It is not necessary, then, to incorporate all of these in a speller. Neither is it necessary in a spelling-book to give special attention to the simpler analogies, as that is amply provided for in our modern methods of teaching reading.

There are thus left for the special vocabulary of the spelling-book only such words as involve some orthographic difficulty. What constitutes orthographic difficulty is, of course, largely a matter of judgment of the author or teacher, but some advance has been made on individual judgment by a comparison of spelling tests used in a number of cities throughout the country. It is found that certain words that are frequently misspelled in one city will present no difficulty whatever in another; also, that certain words which are misspelled by pupils quite generally are such as apparently should present no difficulty whatever. An investigation of difficulties in spelling was made at the University of Wisconsin under the supervision of the professor of psychology. It was found that the greatest difficulty lies in the doubling of letters. Then, in order, with the terminations *able* and *ible*, in *ei* and *ie*, in *tion*, *sion*, and *cion*, and in silent letters. It will be noted that prominence is given to these difficulties in the preparation of the lessons and in the selection of the words for this book. The doubling of letters and some other difficulties involve the rules of spelling. A single rule is emphasized in each grade, and a review of all the rules, with drills, is given in the eighth grade. It is believed that this arrangement will make the rules serviceable to the pupils.

In many spelling-books particular stress is laid upon lists of homophones. The spelling-book that places together the words *ton* and *tun* for the pupil to study and to distinguish is doing him a positive disservice. The word *tun* is seldom used as the name of a cask, and there is certainly no possibility that the pupils in our schools to-day will ever have any occasion to employ it. Until these two words were studied in juxtaposition there was little probability of *ton* being misspelled; but from this time forward every pupil needing to write the word representing

two thousand pounds, will meet the question, Shall I spell it with an *o* or with a *u*? The more he thinks about it the more likely is he to choose the wrong letter. Spelling-books having long lists of homophones lead to the very confusion they are seeking to avoid.

There is not likely to be confusion in the minds of the pupils with words presented at long intervals. Early in life the word *load* is learned. It may not be necessary until many years afterward to add the word *lode*, and when that time comes there will be no confusion unless some speller groups the words and directs the pupil to study the two words together. The words *to*, *too* and *two*, and *there* and *their* are learned at about the same time, and it is the confusion of a few words such as these that has led to the belief that it is necessary to teach many homophones, whereas, in point of fact, the number needed is very small. A few homophones with which pupils may have special difficulty are given in the Review and Dictation Exercises. Here pupils may see the words in their proper relations to other words, and with their exact meanings indicated by their use in sentences.

Though the method of presentation may vary, all practical teachers recognize the necessity of drill and of frequent review upon troublesome words. Words of this nature have been repeated in each grade. No apology is offered for the occurrence of *separate* and its derivatives seven times, nor for the repetition of *benefit* and its derivatives as frequently. Every teacher above the fourth grade will recognize the necessity of the repetition. Drill, drill, drill, is the price to be paid for good spelling. It is recommended that, besides mastering the spelling of the words for its own grade, each grade review all the words given for the preceding grade.

If an eighth grade pupil can spell every word in the spelling-book correctly, he or she may still be a poor speller for life. New words are constantly arising that must be learned. More important than all else is the formation of the *dictionary habit.* This habit well formed will make even a naturally poor speller a good speller in adult life, as well as contribute to his general intelligence. The cultivation of this habit is one of the chief

advantages to be gained by the use of this spelling-book. Each lesson has something to be looked up in the dictionary, and specific directions are given to the pupil as to what he shall look up. A teacher may talk ever so much about the use of the dictionary, and advise its use, but, unless definite lessons are given, the habit will not be formed. The act of searching for the word, the retention of the letters of the word in the mind, and the mental chastisement if they slip away before the word searched for is found, are all powerful influences in fixing the form of the word in the mind.

The compilation of a mere list of words for use in the grades would be an easy task, but would be of doubtful utility. The words in this speller are chosen with reference to their orthographic difficulty. It is primarily a spelling-book, and not a language book, a grammar, an etymology or an orthoepy. Without sacrificing this fundamental idea, however, it has been found possible to so classify the words of the speller that the meanings of hundreds of them become apparent, the pronunciation of others is indicated, and the derivation of many more made clear.

The spelling lesson is often the lesson that is most neglected by the teacher, not because of any want of appreciation of its importance, but chiefly because of lack of time. This text is an aid to the teacher. It not only presents the list of words in proper form, but it also gives such assistance to the pupils as the careful teacher would gladly give had she the time.

It is hoped that the use of this text will make the spelling lesson something more than a "conning o'er" of a mere list of words, and the author will feel abundantly repaid if his effort to produce a spelling-book which recognizes the results of recent scientific investigations shall be accorded a welcome by teachers and pupils.

PRONUNCIATION

Elementary Sounds

There are about forty elementary sounds in the English language. By a proper combination of these elementary sounds the words of the language are made.

The Alphabet Imperfect

If the alphabet were perfect, there would be one character for each sound, and but one. But the English alphabet contains but twenty-six characters, so that extra duties must be put upon some of the characters—e. g., "a" has eight sounds. The twenty-six characters are not economically used, for some of them are superfluous, as *q*=*kw*, *x*=*ks*, etc. This imperfection leads to the necessity of indicating the pronunciation of words by diacritical marks in order to denote the true value of any character.

Classification of Oral Elements

The elementary sounds are either vowel sounds or consonant sounds.

The vowel sounds, or vowels, are made by the vocal cords, and are but slightly modified by the organs of speech. The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w* and *y* represent all the vowels in the language.

The consonant sounds, or consonants, are sounds which in utterance are usually combined and sounded with vowels.

Vowels

Character.	Name of Sound.	Name of Diacritical Mark.	Equivalent.	Key Words
ā	Long *a*	Macron	e	āle, fāte, chāos
ă	Short *a*	Breve		ăm, făt, ăccept
ä	Long Italian	Two dots above		fär, fäther, äh
ȧ	Short Italian	One dot above		ȧsk, grȧss, Americȧ

Character.	Name of Sound.	Name of Diacritical Mark.	Equivalent.	Key Words.
a̤	Broad	Two dots under		a̤ll, a̤we, swa̤rm
ą	Short broad	One dot under	ŏ	whąt, wąs, quality
â	Circumflex	Caret	ê	câre, shâre, pârent
ã	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ẽ, õ, ĩ, ỹ, ũ	scholār, orchārd
å	Long shortened	Detached bar		senåte, prefåce
a	Obscure	Italic		fin*a*l, inf*a*nt
ē	Long *e*	Macron	ĭ	ēve, mēte, serēne
ĕ	Short *e*	Breve		ĕnd, mĕt, ĕffface
ê	Circumflex	Caret	â	thêre, hêir, whêre
ẽ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ã, ĩ, õ, ũ, ỹ	fẽrn, hẽr, infẽr
e̤	Like long ā	Bar below	ā	pre̤y, obe̤y, fe̤ign
ě	Long shortened	Detached bar		crěate, sěrene
e	Obscure	Italic		rec*e*nt, nov*e*l
ī	Long *i*	Macron	ȳ	īce, tīme, bīnd
ĭ	Short *i*	Breve	ў	ĭll, pĭn, pĭty
ï	Like ē	Two dots above	ē	machïne, pïque
ĩ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ã, õ, ẽ, ỹ, ũ	fĩr, bĩrd
i	Long shortened	Detached bar		idea, tribunal
ō	Long *o*	Macron		ōld, nōte, ōver
ŏ	Short *o*	Breve		ŏdd, nŏt, ŏccur
ô	Circumflex	Caret		ôrb, lôrd, ôrder
õ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ã, ẽ, ĩ, ũ, ỹ	doctõr, factõr
o̤	Broad	Two dots under	o͞o	o̤oze, who̤, to̤mb
ọ	Short broad	One dot under	o͝o	wọlf, bọsom
ȯ	Like short ŭ	One dot above	ŭ	sȯme, ȯther
ô	Long shortened	Detached bar		ôbey, prôpose
ū	Long *u*	Macron		ūse, pūre, tūne
ŭ	Short *u*	Breve	ȯ	ŭp, tŭb, sŭbmit
û	Circumflex	Caret		ûrn, bûrn, fûrl
ṳ	Broad	Two dots under		rṳde, intrṳde
ụ	Short broad	One dot under	ọ, o͝o	fụll, pụt, pụsh
û	Long shortened	Detached bar		ūnite, hūmane
ȳ	Long *y*	Macron	ī	mȳ, crȳ, dȳe
ў	Short *y*	Breve	ĭ	sadlў
ỹ	Modified by *r*	Tilde	ĭ, ã, õ, ũ, ẽ	mỹrtle, mỹrrh

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds, in one utterance or syllable. It may be represented to the eye by two letters or by one. There are six diphthongs in the English language, represented in the words *ice*, *out*, *oil*, *ale*, *old*, *use*.

Digraphs

A digraph is a combination of two letters to represent one sound, as *ai* in said, *ph* in phonic.

Trigraphs

A trigraph is a combination of three letters to represent one sound or diphthong, as *ieu* in adieu, *eau* in beau.

Consonants

Character.	Name of Sound.	Name of Diacritical Mark.	Equivalent.	Key Words.
c	Hard	Bar	k	cat, call
ç	Soft	Cedilla	s	çell, viçe
g̃	Hard	Bar		g̃et, beg̃in
ġ	Soft	Cedilla	j	ġem, enġine
n̲	Nasal	Bar below		iṉk, finger
s̲	Sonant	Suspended bar	z	is̲, has̲
x̲	Sonant	Suspended bar	gz	exist

Definitions and Classifications

The sounds in the language may be classified according to the special organs used in making or in modifying them.

A lingual is a consonant sound formed by the aid of the tongue, as *th* in *thing*.

A palatal is a sound produced by the aid of the palate, as *k* in *king*.

A labial is a sound produced by the aid of the lips, as *p* in *pin*.

A sub-vocal is a tone of the voice greatly modified or interrupted by the organs of speech, as *b* in *boy*.

An aspirate is a mere breathing, more or less modified by the organs of speech, as *h* in *hat; wh* in *what.*

Cognates are those pairs of consonant sounds, one sub-vocal and one aspirate, which are produced with the organs of speech in the same, or very nearly the same position. In the following table cognates are on the same line.

Sub-vocals			Aspirates		
Character.	Key.	Equivalent.	Character.	Key.	Equivalent.
b	ball		p	pull	
d	do		t	time	ed, th
g	get		k	kill	c, ch, gh, q
			h	hut	
j	jet	g	ch	chin	
l	lid				
m	muff				
n	not				
n̲	single	ng			
r	rub				
th	this		th	thin	
v	vain		f	fall	ph, gh
w	woe		wh	who	
x̲	exist	gz	x	vex	ks
y	yet				
z	buzz	s̲	s	son	ç
z (h)	azure	si, zi	sh	shoot	ch, c, ce, ci si, ti, sch

Consonant Digraphs

ch	chorus	ph	sylph	x=ks
çh	çhaise	sh	shoot	q=kw
dġ	edge	th	that	
gh	ghastly	th	thin	
ng	sing	wh	what	

FOURTH GRADE

LESSON 1

Sound of long "ā," as in "āte."

mason	**fable**	**crazy**	**lately**
favor	**greater**	**vale**	**bathe**
pain	**refrain**	**slain**	**ache**
plane	**razor**	**acorns**	**label**
tailor	**hasty**	**gayly**	**stake**

Note the words in this lesson having silent *e* to keep the vowel long.

mā′sn̤; fā′vōr; pān̤; plānę̤, level, flat; tān̤′lōr; fā′blę̤; grę̤āt′ēr; rē frān̤′, to hold back; rā′zōr; hās′tў, acting in a hurry; lātę̤′lў; bāthę̤; āeh̤ę̤; lā′bĕl; stākę̤, a stick in the ground.

Mark the words in the third column to show pronunciation; then correct your work by consulting the dictionary. Do not copy the word from the dictionary as it is spelled by sound. Copy the correct spelling only and indicate the correct pronunciation by marks.

The bar over vowels to indicate their long sound is called the *macron*.

LESSON 2

Articles Found in the Kitchen.

kettles	**knives**	**bowl**	**platters**
bucket	**towel**	**skillet**	**griddle**
spoons	**chairs**	**damper**	**funnel**
grater	**pail**	**table**	**sieve**
ladle	**dipper**	**saucers**	**strainer**

kĕt'tl̤e̤s; bŭc̤k'ĕt; spo͞ons; grāt'ẽr, something to grate fruit or vegetables; lā'dl̤e̤; k̤nīve̤s; tow'ĕl; chârs; pāl̤; bō̤wl, a vessel to hold liquids; skĭl'lĕt; dăm'pẽr; tā'bl̤e̤; sa̤ṳ'çẽrs.

Look up the meanings of the words in the last column, and mark them for pronunciation.

Note carefully the order of the letters in *sieve.*

LESSON 3

Words of Opposite Meanings.

great	**small**	**homely**	**pretty**
unite	**divide**	**feast**	**famine**
admire	**detest**	**smooth**	**rough**
despise	**respect**	**straight**	**crooked**
fierce	**gentle**	**give**	**receive**

These words should be studied in pairs. If either word is given, be able to spell its opposite also.

gr̤e̤āt; sma̤ll; ũ nītē'; dĭ vīd̤e̤', notice the short sound of i in the first syllable; ăd mīr̤e̤'; dē tĕst'; dē spīs̤e̤; rē spĕet'; fi̤ẽrç̤e̤; g̤ĕn'tl̤e̤; hōm̤e̤'lў; pre(=ĭ)t'tў.

Mark the remaining pairs of words diacritically, using the dictionary, and find their meanings.

LESSON 4

Having Reference to Colors.

pale	**blue**	**yellow**	**azure**
purple	**plain**	**indigo**	**vermilion**
reddish	**orange**	**maroon**	**ochre**
white	**violet**	**chestnut**	**crimson**
dun	**green**	**plaid**	**lavender**

pāl̤e̤, wanting in color; pûr'pl̤e̤; rĕd'dĭsh; whītē; dŭn, a dull

brown color; blūę; plāĭn, not brightly colored; ŏr'a(=ĕ)nġę; vī'ŏ lĕt; ḡrēęn; yĕl'lŏẁ; ĭn'dĭ ḡŏ, deep blue; mȧ rōōn', a brownish or dull red color; chĕsţ'nŭt; plăĭd, checkered in colors.

Look up the meanings of the remaining words in the dictionary, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 5

Dictation Review.

"*Great* oaks from little *acorns* grow."

The *skillet* is used a *greater* number of times in the kitchen than the *grater.*

Plain people always occupy a higher *plane* than those who are merely *pretty.*

The *stake* was set at the end of the *crooked vale.* The *meat* is brought to the *table* on *platters* when it is well done.

The *dun* colors *receive* more *favor* than the *orange,* the *blue,* or the *purple.*

LESSON 6

Long Sound of "ē."

beat	**steal**	**ceiling**	**needle**
dear	**scheme**	**valise**	**fleecy**
here	**sphere**	**people**	**eaten**
meet	**senior**	**seize**	**fever**
peace	**cease**	**weedy**	**beet**

bēȧt; dēȧr, greatly beloved—high-priced; hērę; mēęt; pēȧçę; stēȧl; sc̣hēmę, a plan of something to be done; sphērę, any body in the form of a globe; sēn'i(=y)ŏr, older than another; çēȧsę, to stop; çē̤l'ĭng; vȧ lïsę', a small sack or case for containing clothes, etc.; pēẹ'plę; sē̤zę; wēęd'ĭ.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary; mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those you do not know.

LESSON 7

Months and Days, with Abbreviations.

January	**Jan.**	**November**	**Nov.**
February	**Feb.**	**December**	**Dec.**
March	**Mar.**	**Sunday**	**Sun.**
April	**Apr.**	**Monday**	**Mon.**
May	**May**	**Tuesday**	**Tues.**
June	**Jun.**	**Wednesday**	**Wed.**
July	**Jul.**	**Thursday**	**Thur.**
August	**Aug.**	**Friday**	**Fri.**
September	**Sept.**	**Saturday**	**Sat.**
October	**Oct.**	**Christmas**	**Xmas.**

The first *d* is silent in Wednesday. Do not omit it in spelling.

Jăn'ū ā rў; Fĕb'rụ ā rў, note carefully the second syllable; Märch; Ā'prĭl; Māy; Jūnę; Jū lў'; Ą̣u'gŭst; Sĕp tĕm'bēr; Ŏc tō'bēr; Nŏ vĕm'bēr; Dĕ çĕm'bēr; Sŭn'dăy; Mŏn'dăy; Tūę̣s'dăy.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and then, by consulting the dictionary, find whether you have them correct.

LESSON 8

Some Difficult Small Words.

there	**match**	**build**	**skein**
much	**piece**	**easy**	**whistle**
ditch	**sure**	**till**	**wrist**
which	**busy**	**until**	**their**
sleigh	**grate**	**vein**	**juice**

Make three sentences using the word *there*, and the same number using the word *their*.

thêrę; mŭch; dĭtch; whĭch; sle̤i̤ghṇ; măṭch; pi̤ēçę; s(=sh)u̱rę; bu(=ĭ)s'ў; ḡrātę; bu̱ĭld; ēa̤s'ў; tĭll; ŭn tĭl'; ve̤i̤n.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 9

Words Connected with the Farm.

orchard	**lawn**	**patch**	**harrow**
plantation	**stubble**	**shrubbery**	**scythe**
vineyard	**pigsty**	**separator**	**mower**
meadow	**trough**	**heifer**	**hoes**
field	**haystack**	**stanchion**	**disc**

ôr'chărd; plăn tā'tion, a large estate, cultivated by laborers who live upon it; vĭn'yārd, a yard for grape-vines; mĕd'ōw, any field on which grass is grown for hay; fīēld; lăwn; stŭb'blē, the part of the stalk of grain left after cutting; pĭg'sty; trŏughf; hā'stăck; păch; shrŭb'bēr ў; sĕp'ă rā'tōr, a device for separating the milk from the cream; hĕf'ēr, a young cow; stăn'chĭon, a vertical bar for confining cattle in a stall.

Look up the meanings of the remaining words in the dictionary, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 10

Dictation Review.

Merino hose are too warm to wear in *February*.

The fire in the *grate* should be kept burning *until Wednesday*.

The *disc* plow turns under the *stubble*, *which* is *much* better than to allow the *field* to become *weedy*.

The *mower* is *sure* to be used in place of the *scythe* to cut the *patch* near the *lawn*.

The *heifer* in the *meadow* fell into a *ditch*.

LESSON 11

Long Sound of "ī," as in "īce," and "ў," in "tўpe."

sleight	**quire**	**eye**	**delight**
climb	**iciest**	**tyrant**	**tintype**
aisle	**trifle**	**slyly**	**buyer**
choir	**lying**	**apply**	**dying**
tiny	**guile**	**wry**	**tying**

slītght, a trick; climb; īsle; ch(=kw)īr; tī'nў; quīrt, twenty-

four sheets of paper; ī′çĭ ĕst, the most icy; trī′flȩ, a thing of very little value or importance; lȳ′ĭng; gu̧īlȩ, deceit; ȩȳȩ; tȳ′rant, any master or ruler who uses power to oppress his subjects; slȳ′lў; ăp plȳ′, to put to use; ẇrȳ, twisted.

Look up the words in the last column, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

LESSON 12

Products of the Farm.

rye	**millet**	**potatoes**	**tomatoes**
oats	**melons**	**cabbage**	**onions**
barley	**timothy**	**beets**	**carrots**
buckwheat	**tobacco**	**rhubarb**	**currants**
cotton	**pumpkins**	**lettuce**	**asparagus**

rȳȩ; ōȧts; bär′lȩў; bŭȼk′whēȧt; eȯt′tu̧n; mĭl′lĕt; měl′ȯns; tĭm′ō thў, a grass used for hay; tō bȧe′eō; pŭmp′kĭn̨; tō mā′tōȩs; ȯn′i(=y)ȯn̨s; eär′rȯts; eŭr′rants; ăs pär′ȧ gŭs.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation.

LESSON 13

Words of Opposite Meanings.

succeed	**precede**	**strength**	**weakness**
repel	**attract**	**idle**	**busy**
rude	**polite**	**forward**	**backward**
thawed	**frozen**	**brunette**	**blonde**
deep	**shallow**	**wrong**	**right**

sŭe çēȩd′; prē çēdȩ′; rē pĕl′; ăt trăet′; ru̧dȩ; pō lītȩ′; thȧẇȩd; frō′zȩn; dēȩp; shăl′lōẇ; strĕngth; wēȧk′nĕsȿ; ī′dlȩ; bu(=ĭ)ȿ′ў.

Look up the remaining pairs of words in the dictionary, marking each word diacritically.

LESSON 14

Plurals Formed by Adding "s" or "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
sleeve	**sleeves**	**witch**	**witches**
niece	**nieces**	**church**	**churches**
canoe	**canoes**	**negro**	**negroes**
roof	**roofs**	**valley**	**valleys**

RULE 1. Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, but *es* is added when the word is easier to pronounce than it would be with *s*.

slēēvz; nīēçz; cá nọẹ'; rōōf; hē'rō; wĭtch; chûrch; nē'grō; văl'ẹy; erŭtch.

LESSON 15

Articles in a Grocery Store.

sugar	**vanilla**	**kerosene**	**celery**
yeast	**chocolate**	**flour**	**cranberries**
molasses	**catchup**	**vinegar**	**allspice**
pickles	**cocoa**	**bananas**	**bluing**
raisins	**sirup**	**mustard**	**coffee**

s(+h)ụg'ār; yēȧst, a preparation for raising dough; mŏ lăs'seş; pĭe'klẹş; rāī'şĭnş; vȧ nĭl'lȧ; chŏe'ō lātẹ; eătch'ŭp; eō'eō̇ȧ; sĭr'ŭp; kĕr'ō sēnẹ; flour; vĭn'ē gār; bȧ nä'nȧş; mŭs'tārd.

Look up the words in the last column and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 16

Words from the Arithmetic.

equals	**figures**	**zero**	**similar**
factor	**divide**	**example**	**parenthesis**
decimal	**subtract**	**integer**	**gill**
naught	**cipher**	**digit**	**quart**
multiply	**cancel**	**arabic**	**quotient**

ē'qualş; făe'tōr; dĕç'ĭ mal, numbered by tens; nạụgḥt;

mŭl'tĭ plȳ; fĭg'ûrȩs; dĭ vīdȩ'; sŭb trăet'; çī'phēr, the character 0, which, standing alone, stands for nothing; ĕăn'çĕl, to strike out a number; zē'rŏ, naught; ĕx ăm'plȩ; ĭn'tē ġēr, a whole number; dĭġ'ĭt, one of the figures by which all numbers are expressed; ăr'á bĭe, arabic figures are the nine digits and the cipher.

By using the dictionary, mark the remaining words diacritically and find their meanings.

LESSON 17

Some Difficult Small Words.

friend	**error**	**lose**	**loose**
cushion	**family**	**minute**	**stitch**
dairy	**grease**	**muscle**	**sieve**
daisies	**guess**	**pretty**	**trough**
either	**honest**	**rinse**	**dose**

frı̣ĕnd; eụsh'ı̣ọn; dāı̣'rў; dāı̣'şĭȩs; ē'thēr; ĕr'rōr, a mistake; făm'ĭ lў; ġrēȧsȩ; ġụĕsș; ḥŏn'ĕst; lọsȩ, to be deprived of unwillingly; mĭn'u(=ĭ)tȩ; mŭs'ċlȩ; pre(=ĭ)t'tў; rĭnsȩ, to wash lightly.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation and find their meanings, using the dictionary.

LESSON 18

Terms used in Geography.

relief	**torrid**	**tropics**	**plateau**
frigid	**meridian**	**chasm**	**delta**
degree	**isle**	**canyon**	**prairie**
equator	**altitude**	**isthmus**	**strait**
axis	**longitude**	**channel**	**creek**

rē lı̣ēf', the elevations and surface forms of a country; frĭġ'ĭd, çold; dē grēȩ, a unit of latitude or longitude; ē quā'tōr; ăx'ĭs;

tŏr'rĭd, applied to the tropical region of the earth; mĕ rĭd'ĭ *an*, an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; ĭṣlȩ; ăl'tĭ tūdȩ, height; lŏn'gĭ tūdȩ, the arc between two meridians on the earth; trŏp'ĭcs; cḥăṣm, a deep opening in the earth; cănˈyŏn, a deep gorge between high and steep banks, worn by water courses; ĭsṯḥ'mŭs, a neck of land between two bodies of water; chăn'nĕl, a narrow sea between two portions of land.

Look up the words in the fourth column in the dictionary, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

LESSON 19

Plurals Formed by Changing "y" to "i" and Adding "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
tory	**tories**	**navy**	**navies**
folly	**follies**	**novelty**	**novelties**
pastry	**pastries**	**penny**	**pennies**
enemy	**enemies**	**gypsy**	**gypsies**
brandy	**brandies**	**fairy**	**fairies**

tō'rў, one in America who favored England's cause at the time of the Revolution; fŏl'lў; pās'trў; ĕn'ĕ mў; brăn'dў; nā'vў; nŏv'*el* tў, a new or strange thing; pĕn'nў; ġўp'sў; fâḭ'rў.

LESSON 20

Dictation Review.

The *church choir* walked *straight* up the *aisle*, singing hymns.

A *quire* of twenty-four *loose* leaves was used in writing of the *wrongs* suffered by our *heroes* in the *Isles* of the Sea.

Never *lose* a *minute* in *idle folly*.

The *bluing* was used in *dyeing* the pretty sleeves.

That factory makes *sugar* from *beets*.

The *canyon* and *plateau* are shown in *relief* on the map.

LESSON 21

Long Sound of "ō," as in "ōld."

grocer	**gourd**	**parole**	**gored**
sold	**grown**	**boll**	**sole**
pole	**locomotive**	**vocal**	**tolled**
moment	**coke**	**soled**	**grosser**
told	**soul**	**shoulder**	**groan**

grō′çēr; sōld; pōlę; mō′mĕnt; tōld; gō̤rd, a fruit of the melon family; grō̤wn; lō′ĕō mō′tĭvę; ĕōkę, charred mineral coal; sō̤l; gōrę̤d, pierced, as with a horn; sōlę; tōlle̤d; grōsș′ēr, more coarse; grō̤n.

Find the meanings of the words in the third column, and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 22

Numbers.

second	**twenty-one**	**thirtieths**	**sixteenth**
fifth	**forty-four**	**thirty-six**	**ninety-ninth**
twelfth	**million**	**thousandths**	**tenths**
hundredth	**fourteen**	**eighty-eighths**	**billionths**
ninth	**eleventh**	**nineteenths**	**ninetieth**

sĕĕ′ŏnd; fĭfth; twĕlfth; hŭn′drĕdth; nīnth; twĕn′tў-(+w)ŏnę; fôr′tў-fō̤r; mil′ḷi(=y)ŏn; fō̤r′tēę̤n′; ē lĕv′ę̤nth; thīr′tĭ ĕths; thīr′tў-sĭx; thou′ṣandths; e̤i̤g̤ḥ′tў-e̤i̤g̤ḥt(+t)hs; nīnę′tēę̤nths.

Look up the numbers in the last column, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 23

The Home.

sofa	**bureau**	**library**	**dinner**
picture	**mattress**	**parlor**	**breakfast**
curtain	**sheet**	**hydrant**	**supper**
mirror	**pillow**	**refrigerator**	**luncheon**
screen	**commode**	**scuttle**	**wringer**

sō′fȧ; pĭe′tūrę; ĕûr′tȧĭn; mĭr′rōr; sĕrēę̤n; bū′reau(=ō);

măt'trĕs; shēēt; pĭl'lō; ĕŏm mōdē'; dĭn'nēr; brĕāk'fast; sŭp'pēr; lŭnch'ĕŏn; wrĭng'ēr.

Look up the words in the third column, finding the meanings of those with which you are not familiar, and mark each word for pronunciation.

LESSON 24

Plurals Formed by Changing "f" to "v" and Adding "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
thief	**thieves**	**beef**	**beeves**
wife	**wives**	**sheaf**	**sheaves**
wolf	**wolves**	**knife**	**knives**
wharf	**wharves**	**elf**	**elves**
half	**halves**	**loaf**	**loaves**

thĭēf; wīfē; wŏlf; whārf; hälf; bēēf; shēāf, a bundle of grain or straw; nīfē; ĕlf; lōāf.

LESSON 25

Relating to Races of Men and Government.

Caucasian	**savagery**	**government**	**citizen**
Negro	**nomadic**	**chiefs**	**republic**
Indian	**barbarous**	**emperor**	**governor**
Mongolian	**civilized**	**empress**	**mayor**
Malay	**president**	**queen**	**country**

săv'ăgē rў, the state of being savage; nŏ măd'ĭe, wandering; băr'bā rŭs, uncivilized; çĭv'ĭ līzēd, intelligent in arts, learning and civil manners; gŏv'ērn ment; chĭēfs; ĕm'pēr ōr, the ruler of an empire; ĕm'prĕs, the wife of an emperor, or the female ruler of an empire; quēēn, the wife of a king, or the woman ruler of a kingdom; çĭt'ĭ zĕn; rĕ pŭb'lĭe; gŏv'ērn ōr; māy'ōr; eŭn'trў.

Find the meanings of the words in the first column, and mark each word for pronunciation.

LESSON 26

Railroad Terms.

engine	**throttle**	**ballast**	**freight**
coupling	**caboose**	**signal**	**conductor**
tunnel	**siding**	**mileage**	**engineer**
switch	**trestle**	**cylinder**	**journey**
wreck	**piling**	**mogul**	**immigrant**

ĕn′gĭnẹ; ẹḥŭp′lĭng, a device which connects the cars in a train; tŭn′nĕl; swĭṭch; ẉrĕḳk; thrŏt′tlẹ, the valve of a steam engine worked by a hand lever; ẹȧ bōōsẹ′; sīd′ĭng, a side track; trĕs′ṭlẹ, a framework of piles and cross-bars for supporting a track; pīl′ĭng, a series of piles; băl′*a*st, gravel, broken stone, etc., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid; sĭg′n*a*l, a sign to give a command; mīlẹ′ăġẹ, the total length of track; çўl′ĭn dēr, the chamber of a steam engine in which the piston is moved by force of steam; mō′gŭl′, a heavy locomotive for pulling freight trains.

LESSON 27

Language Study.

pronoun	**phrase**	**comma**	**adverb**
grammar	**attribute**	**capital**	**analyze**
adjective	**vowels**	**singular**	**analysis**
syllables	**idea**	**plural**	**statement**
modifier	**predicate**	**command**	**question**

prō′noun; grăm′mār; ăd′jẹc tĭvẹ; sўl′lȧ blẹṣ; mŏd′ĭ fī′ẽr; phrāṣẹ; ăt′trĭ būtẹ; vow′ĕlṣ; ī dē′ȧ; prĕd′ĭ ẹătẹ; ẹŏm′mȧ; ẹăp′ĭ t*a*l; sĭn′gŭ lār; plū′r*a*l; ẹŏm mȧnd′.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

LESSON 28

Parts of the Body.

thumb	**breast**	**knee**	**toes**
shoulder	**thigh**	**mustache**	**ankle**
wrist	**throat**	**muscle**	**beard**
nerve	**finger**	**heart**	**palm**
cheek	**elbow**	**knuckles**	**joint**

thŭmb; shōŭl'dēr; wrĭst; nērve; chēēk; brĕast; thīgh; thrōat; fĭn'gēr; ĕl'bō; knēē; mŭs'tăche'; mŭs'cle; hĕart; knŭck'lēs.

Find the meanings of the remaining words, and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 29

Plurals Formed without "s" or "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
foot	**feet**	**woman**	**women**
louse	**lice**	**grouse**	**grouse**
tooth	**teeth**	**deer**	**deer**
mouse	**mice**	**die**	**dice**
goose	**geese**	**sheep**	**sheep**

fo͝ot; fēēt; lous; līce; to͞oth; tēēth; mous; mīce; g̅o͞o s; gēēse; wo͝m'an; wo(=ĭ)m'ĕn; grous.

LESSON 30

Dictation Review.

The cotton *boll* is *grown* on the plant.

The *groan* of the man *gored* by the *deer* was heard by *twenty-four women.*

The *grocer* sold the *ninety-ninth loaf.*

The *thief* robbed the *emperor.*

Victoria was *queen* of England and *empress* of India.
The *freight* train was *wrecked* in the *tunnel*.
The boy cut his *second finger* with a *knife*.

LESSON 31

Long Sound of "ū," as in "ūse."

Tuesday	**glue**	**music**	**superintendent**
bluish	**mute**	**institute**	**suit**
avenue	**amuse**	**tune**	**reduce**
suet	**bureau**	**pursue**	**fluid**
induce	**resume**	**injurious**	**subdue**

glūę; mūtę, silent; a mūsę'; bū'reau(=ō); rę̆ şūmę'; mū'şĭe; ĭn'stĭ tūtę; tūnę; pûr sūę'; ĭn jū'rĭ ḥŭs, harmful; sū'pēr ĭn tĕnd'ent, one who directs; sūĭt; rę̆ dūçę', to lessen; flū'ĭd, a body whose particles move freely among themselves; sŭb dūę', to overcome.

Find the meanings of the words in the first column, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 32

Relating to Health.

poultice	**drowsy**	**appetite**	**chilblains**
patient	**hiccough**	**headache**	**whooping cough**
fever	**scrofula**	**colic**	**dandruff**
hoarse	**cough**	**croup**	**malaria**
measles	**pulse**	**spasms**	**sprain**

pōḥl'tĭçę, a soft preparation applied to sores; pā'ti(*e*)nt, one who is being treated for sickness; fē'vẽr; hōȧrsę; mēȧ'şlęş; drow'şў, sleepy; hĭe'eḥŭg̱h(+p); serŏf'ū lȧ; eou(=ą)gh; pŭlsę; ăp'pę̆ tīte; hĕȧd'āeḥę; eŏl'ĭe; erǫḥp; spăş'm, an unnatural drawing together of the muscles.

Look up the words in the last column, finding their meanings and marking them for pronunciation.

LESSON 33

Trades and Occupations.

butcher	**sailor**	**cooper**	**janitor**
machinist	**shepherd**	**mason**	**plumber**
druggist	**weaver**	**lawyer**	**saddler**
mechanic	**shoemaker**	**tailor**	**policeman**
doctor	**miner**	**florist**	**peddler**

bu.ch'ẽr; mȧ çhĭn'ĭst; drŭg'gĭst; mĕ ch.ăn'ĭc, one skilled in making machines, etc.; dŏc'tŏr; sāl'ŏr; shĕp'h.ẽrd; wē.v'ẽr; sho.ē'māk/ẽr; mĭn'ẽr; cŏŏp'ẽr, one who makes barrels, etc.; mā'sn, one who builds with stone or brick; la.w'yẽr; tāl'lŏr; flō'rĭst, one who sells flowers.

LESSON 34

Fruits and Nuts.

almond	**apple**	**currant**	**pecans**
orange	**prune**	**cherry**	**filberts**
pear	**apricot**	**lemon**	**walnuts**
peach	**raspberries**	**dewberry**	**hazelnuts**
plum	**gooseberry**	**quince**	**cocoanuts**

ä.l'mond; ŏr'a(=ĕ)ng.ē; p.ē.âr; pē.ach; plŭm; ăp'pl.ē; pru.nē; ā'prĭ cŏt; răsp'bĕr rĭ.ēs; gōōs.ē'bĕr rў; pē cănş'; fĭl'bērts; wa.l'nŭts; hā'z.ēl nŭts; cō'cŏ.a nŭts'.

LESSON 35

Short Sound of "a," as in "cat."

attack	**accident**	**imagine**	**fashion**
hammock	**anchor**	**lattice**	**scratch**
cancel	**captain**	**palace**	**valleys**
cabin	**catalogue**	**answer**	**hatchet**
rabbit	**examine**	**damage**	**tattoo**

ăt tă.k'; hăm'mŏ.k; ca.n'çĕl; ca.b'ĭn; răb'bĭt; ĭm ăg'ĭn.ē;

lăt'tĭçḛ, a network made by crossing laths; păl'ăçḛ; ăn'sẇēr, dăm'ăgḛ; scrăt̤ch; val'lḛẏs; hăt̤ch'ĕt; tăt tōō', to make colored figures on the skin.

Look up the words in the second column, finding their meanings and marking them for pronunciation.

LESSON 36

Articles of Food.

preserves	**toast**	**cutlet**	**mutton**
sauce	**butter**	**graham bread**	**cranberry**
salad	**honey**	**sirloin steak**	**soup**
vinegar	**sponge cake**	**fillet**	**bacon**
biscuit	**sausage**	**venison**	**victuals**

prḛ ṣērvḛṣ', fruits prepared for keeping; saṇçḛ; săl'*ad*; vĭn'ḛ gār; bĭs'ḛṇĭt; tōa̤st; bŭt'tēr; hŏn'ḛy; spŏngḛ cākḛ; saṇ'săgḛ; ɛŭt'lĕt, a piece of meat cut for broiling; grā'*ham* brĕa̤d; sīr'loin' stḛāk; fĭl'lĕt, a piece of lean meat without bone; vĕn'ĭ ṣŏn, the flesh of the deer.

Find the meanings of the remaining words, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 37

Words Meaning the Same.

forsake	**desert**	**blame**	**condemn**
detest	**loathe**	**erase**	**cancel**
complete	**entire**	**business**	**trade**
receive	**accept**	**calm**	**serene**
decent	**becoming**	**coarse**	**rough**

fŏr sākḛ'; dḛ ṣērt'; dḛ tĕst'; lōa̤thḛ; ɛŏm plētḛ'; ĕn tīrḛ'; rḛ çēīvḛ'; ăe çĕpt'; dē'ç*e*nt, bḛ ɛòm'ĭng; blāmḛ; ɛŏn dĕmṇ'; ḛ rāsḛ'; ɛăn'çĕl.

Look up the remaining pairs of words, marking each word diacritically.

LESSON 38

Tools and Implements used by the Farmer.

scythe	**wagon**	**mower**	**pitchfork**
harrow	**cultivator**	**hayknife**	**weeder**
roller	**hinge**	**reaper**	**sickle**
wrench	**shovel**	**separator**	**tedder**
hoes	**hammer**	**thresher**	**wheelbarrow**

sc̣ȳthe̤; hăr′rō̤w, an implement for making the soil fine and leveling the ground; rōll′ēr; w̤rĕnch; hō̤e̤s; wăg′ŏn; cŭl′tĭ vā′tōr; hĭng̣e̤; shŏv′e̤l; hăm′mēr; mō̤w′ēr; hā̤y′k̤nĭfe̤; rē̤ap′ēr; sĕp′a rā′tōr; thrĕsh′ēr.

Mark each word in the last column for pronunciation, and find the meanings of the words which you do not know.

LESSON 39

Articles in Hardware Store.

auger	**scissors**	**trowel**	**square**
planes	**screws**	**pincers**	**tongs**
knobs	**wringer**	**kettles**	**furnace**
hatchet	**woodenware**	**pliers**	**solder**
gimlet	**chisel**	**compasses**	**faucet**

a̤ṳ′gēr, an instrument for boring holes; plānḛs; k̤nŏbs; hăt̤ch′ĕt; gĭm′lĕt, a small tool for boring holes; sc̣ĭs′sōrs; scre(=ṳ)w̤s; w̤rĭng′ēr; wo͝od′k̤nwârḛ; chĭs′ĕl, a tool with a cutting edge on one end of a metal blade; trow′ĕl, a small, scoop-shaped garden tool; pĭn′çērs, an instrument for gripping things; kĕt′tlḛs; plī′ērs, small pincers with long jaws; e͝om′*pas*s̤ ĕs, instruments for finding directions.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 40

Dictation Review.

He mended the *kettles* with *solder.*

The *mason* used a *trowel* in repairing the *damage* done to the wall.

The boy had *cranberry sauce* and *biscuit* for his lunch.

The *captain* brought his boat to *anchor.*

The *doctor* cured the *patient* of a *hoarse cough.*

The *accident* was followed by an *attack* of *fever.*

The *butcher* sold a *cutlet* of veal.

We had *sirloin steak* for dinner.

LESSON 41

Short Sound of "ĕ," as in "mĕt."

pleasant	**heavy**	**sense**	**threaten**
bedstead	**instead**	**steady**	**welcome**
beggar	**pencil**	**strength**	**wealthy**
feather	**present**	**thread**	**vegetable**
health	**pleasure**	**weather**	**measure**

plĕa.s'*a*nt; bĕd'stĕa.d; bĕg'gār; fĕa.th'ẽr; hĕa.lth; hĕa.v'y̆; ĭn stĕa.d'; pĕn'çĭl; prĕs'*e*nt; plĕa.s(+h)'ūre.; sĕnse.; stĕa.d'y̆; strĕngth; thrĕa.d; wĕa.th'ẽr.

Mark all the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and look up the meanings of such as you may not be acquainted with.

LESSON 42

Articles in the Drug Store.

salve	**medicine**	**alcohol**	**licorice**
sponges	**calcimine**	**gasoline**	**vanilla**
vials	**combs**	**ammonia**	**soda**
bottles	**poisons**	**arsenic**	**castor oil**
liquors	**perfumery**	**borax**	**benzine**

sälve.; spòng'ĕs; vī'*a*ls, small glass bottles; bŏt'tl̇e.s;

lĭq(=k)'ŧŏrş; mĕd'ĭ çĭnẹ; eăl'çĭ mīnẹ, a white or colored wash for covering plastering; eōmbş; poi'şẹnş; pēr fūm'ẽr ў; ăl'eŏ hŏl; găs'ō lĭnẹ; ăm mō'nĭ ȧ; ăr'sĕ nĭe, a poison; bō'răx, a salt.

By consulting the dictionary, find the meanings of the words in the final column, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 43

Words of Opposite Meanings.

cease	**continue**	**benefit**	**injury**
peril	**safety**	**similar**	**different**
dear	**cheap**	**collect**	**dispel**
deep	**shallow**	**solemn**	**funny**
precious	**worthless**	**wasteful**	**saving**

çēąsẹ; eŏn tĭn'ūẹ; pĕr'ĭl; sāfẹ'tў; dēąr; chēąp; dēẹp; shăl'lō᷎w; prĕ'ci(=sh)ẹŭs; wo(=û)rth'lĕsş; bĕn'ĕ fĭt; ĭn'jū rў, sĭm'ĭ lār; dĭf'fẽr *e*nt.

Mark the last three pairs of words for pronunciation, and show the meanings by use in sentences.

LESSON 44

Short Sound of "ĭ" and "ў," as in "tĭn" and "pitў."

sirup	**dipper**	**imitate**	**religious**
jingle	**addition**	**opinion**	**spirit**
villain	**mischief**	**particular**	**village**
myth	**myriad**	**permission**	**arithmetic**
griddle	**familiar**	**position**	**rhythm**

sĭr'ŭp; jĭn̲'glẹ; vĭl'lạĭn, a wicked person; mўth, a fairy story; grĭd'dlẹ; dĭp'pẽr; ăd dĭ'tion; mĭs'chĭẹf; mўr'ĭ *ad*, a very great many; fą mĭl'i(=y)ār; ĭm'ĭ tātẹ; ō pĭn'i(=y)ŏn; pär tĭe'ŭ lār; pēr mĭs'sion; pō şĭ'tion.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically; then, by looking them up in the dictionary, correct your markings.

LESSON 45

Words of Opposite Meanings.

ugly	**handsome**	**scarce**	**plenty**
rare	**common**	**ascend**	**descend**
tough	**brittle**	**accept**	**reject**
cause	**effect**	**doubtful**	**certain**
pious	**impious**	**abundance**	**famine**

ŭg′lў; hănd′sŏmḛ; râr; e͡ŏm′mŏn; tŭgh; brĭt′tlḛ; eą̈s; ĕf fĕct′; pī′ŭs; ĭmp′ĭŭs; seârçḛ; plĕn′tў; ăs çĕnd′; dē sḛnd′.

By using the dictionary, mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, and, by using the words in sentences, show the opposition of meanings in each pair.

LESSON 46

Insects.

gnat	**flea**	**earwig**	**wasp**
weevil	**caterpillar**	**locust**	**hornet**
cricket	**mosquito**	**midge**	**louse**
beetle	**cockroach**	**katydid**	**walking-stick**
bumble-bee	**chinch-bug**	**dragon-fly**	**butterfly**

gnăt; wēḛ′vl̤, a kind of beetle; erĭḛk′ĕt; bēḛ′tlḛ; bŭm′blḛ-bēḛ′, so named from its sound; flēą; eăt′ẽr pĭl′lãr; mŏs qŭĭ′tō; eŏḛk′-rōą̈ch; chĭnch′-bŭg, a bug which destroys grass and grains; ēą̈r′wĭg′; lō′eŭst; mĭd′gḛ, a very small fly; kā′tў dĭd′, so named because of the strange, harsh sound which the males make at night; drăg′ŏn-flў′. The butterfly was so named from the color of a yellow variety. The walking-stick was so called from its long, slender, wingless body, which looks like a stick.

By use of the dictionary, mark the words in the final column diacritically.

LESSON 47

Made in a Factory.

furniture	**valise**	**typewriter**	**chimneys**
mirror	**cigars**	**screens**	**bicycle**
powder	**machinery**	**mattress**	**buttons**
shoes	**worsted**	**burlap**	**erasers**
wheels	**piano**	**rubbers**	**mittens**

fûr'nĭ tûr; mĭr'rōr; pow'dēr; sho͝os; whēlz; vȧ lïs'; çĭ gärz'; mȧ çhïn'ēr ў; wo͝orst'ĕd, fine, soft woolen yarn; pi(=ē)ä'nō; tўp'rĭ'tēr; serēnz; măt'trĕs; bûr'lăp, a coarse fabric used for bagging; rŭb'bērz.

Mark the last column of words for pronunciation, and then correct your work by consulting the dictionary.

LESSON 48

Names of Birds.

wren	**parrot**	**bobolink**	**heron**
hawk	**sparrow**	**cuckoo**	**chickadee**
crane	**swallow**	**linnet**	**pheasant**
quail	**ostrich**	**plover**	**oriole**
robin	**pigeon**	**partridge**	**grouse**

rĕn; hȧwk; erānz; quāl, the bob-white; rŏb'ĭn; păr'rŏt; spăr'rō; swȧl'lō; ŏs'trĭch; pĭj'ŭn; bŏb'ō lĭnk; e͝uk'o͞o, so named from its note; lĭn'nĕt, so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp (from Latin, *linum*, flax); plŏv'ēr, a kind of sand-piper—a game bird (from French *pluvier*, rain-bird, because it frequents the banks of rivers and the sea-shore); păr'trĭj, the bob-white. The chickadee receives its name from its note.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically, using the dictionary.

Pictures of these birds will be found in the dictionary.

LESSON 49

Letters Omitted.

it's	won't	'tis	I'll
we've	don't	aren't	I'm
she's	doesn't	isn't	I've
there's	wasn't	hasn't	I'd
you'll	sha'n't	you've	e'er

The apostrophe (') is used to show the omission of a letter or letters.

These contractions, with some others, are often used in familiar conversation and in poetry.

It's is a contraction of *it is*. This should not be confused with the pronoun *its*, which is not written with the apostrophe. *Won't* is a contraction of *woll* (will) *not*. *Don't* means *do not*. Is it correct to say, "He don't" or "It don't"?

Find of what words these are contractions, if in any case you do not know.

LESSON 50

Dictation Review.

The *feathers* of the *ostrich* are *dear*.

Most *medicine* is not *pleasant* to take.

The *worthless villain* did much *mischief*.

The *famine threatened* great *peril*.

The *robin* and the *oriole* are more *welcome* than is the *common sparrow*.

That *ugly caterpillar* will some day be a *rare butterfly*.

LESSON 51

Short Sound of "ŏ," as in "nŏt."

bottom	**honor**	**hollow**	**dodge**
profit	**officer**	**scholar**	**prophet**
honest	**opposite**	**prompt**	**onward**
college	**cottage**	**blotch**	**blossom**
apology	**modern**	**knowledge**	**constant**

bŏt'tŏm; prŏf'ĭt; ḥŏn'ĕst; ĕŏl'lĕġẹ; ȧ pŏl'ŏ ġў; ḥŏn'ŏr; ŏf'fĭ çēr; ŏp'pŏ ṣĭtẹ; ĕŏt'tȧġẹ; mŏd'ērn, of recent time; hŏl'lō᭡; seḥŏl'ār; prŏmp̱t; blŏ̱ch, a blot or spot; ḳnŏ᭡l'ĕd̤ġẹ.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those which you do not know.

LESSON 52

Games and Sports.

billiards	**hop-scotch**	**quoits**	**cycling**
croquet	**marbles**	**checkers**	**swimming**
cricket	**shinney**	**coasting**	**skating**
tennis	**hockey**	**bowling**	**golf**
charades	**dominoes**	**yachting**	**puzzles**

bĭl̤'ia(=yē)rds; ĕrŏ qu̧eẹ'; ĕrĭ̧k'ĕt, an English game played with ball, bats and wickets; tĕn'nĭs; çhȧ rādẹ̀ṣ', word puzzles, in which the parts of the words are acted or described in words; hŏp'-sĕŏ̱ch´, a children's game, in which the player, hopping on one foot, drives a stone from one part to another of a figure traced on the ground; mär'blẹ̀ṣ; shĭn'nẹ̆ў; hŏ̱k'ẹ̆ў, the same game as shinney; dŏm'ĭ nō̂ẹ̀ṣ; çȳ'ĕlĭng; swĭm'mĭng; skāt'ĭng; ġŏlf; pŭz'zlẹ̀ṣ.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 53

Common Flowers and Plants.

violet	**catnip**	**geranium**	**oxalis**
columbine	**begonia**	**dahlia**	**tulip**
anemone	**phlox**	**iris**	**dandelion**
aster	**lilies**	**carnation**	**lilac**
daisies	**cactus**	**pansy**	**nasturtium**

vī'ō lĕt; eŏl'ŭm bīnẹ (from a word meaning dove-like, so called from the beak-like spurs of its flowers); ȧ nĕm'ō nē, windflower (from a word meaning wind, so named because easily stripped of its petals by the wind); ăs'tẽr (from a word meaning star, so called because of the form of the flower); dāi'şĭẹş (literally, day's eyes); căt'nĭp (so called because cats like it); bē gōn'ĭ ȧ (named after Michel *Begon*, a noted student of flowers); phlŏx (from a Greek word meaning *flame*, probably so called because of the brilliant colors of the flowers); lĭl'ĭẹş; eăe'tŭs (from a word meaning *prickly plant*); ġē rā'nĭ ŭm (from a word meaning *crane*—the geranium is sometimes called *crane's-bill*); dăḥl'i(=y)ȧ (from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist); ī'rĭs (from a word meaning the *rainbow*); eär nā'tion (from a word meaning *flesh*-colored); păn'şy. Tulip is a Turkish word meaning a *turban*, so called because the form of this flower is turban-like; dandelion is from a French phrase meaning *lion's tooth*, on account of the form and size of its leaves.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 54

Words with Similar Meanings.

deceive	**cheat**	**error**	**mistake**
deed	**action**	**practice**	**exercise**
merits	**deserves**	**clear**	**fair**
enlarge	**develop**	**fertile**	**fruitful**
diet	**fare**	**freak**	**fancy**

dẽ çē|vẹ'; chēa̲t; dēe̲d; ăc'tion; mĕr'ĭts; dẽ şērvẹ'; ĕn lärge̲'; dẽ vĕl'ŏp; dī'ĕt; fârẹ; ĕr'rōr; mĭs tākẹ'; prăc'tĭçẹ; ĕx'ĕr çīsẹ.

Place the diacritical markings on the remaining pairs of words, using the dictionary in correcting your work.

LESSON 55

Short Sound of "ŭ," as in "ŭp."

scull	**nun**	**southern**	**young**
bust	**couple**	**touch**	**grumble**
plumb	**country**	**tough**	**cunning**
cousin	**double**	**trouble**	**tufts**
ruff	**enough**	**uncle**	**judge**

scŭl|, a boat; bŭst, the portion of the body between the head and waist; plŭmḅ, vertical; eḅŭş'|n; rŭff, a plaited collar of muslin or linen; nŭn, a woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent; eḅŭp'lẹ; eḅŭn'trў; dḅŭb'lẹ; ẽ nḅŭgh'; sḅŭth'-ērn; tḅŭch; tḅŭgh; trḅŭb'lẹ; ŭn̲'elẹ.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 56

Names of Fishes.

salmon	**minnow**	**crappie**	**flounder**
perch	**mackerel**	**shiner**	**carp**
mullet	**sardine**	**sucker**	**cisco**
herring	**trout**	**eel**	**bullhead**
pickerel	**halibut**	**chub**	**muskellunge**

Pictures of all of these fish may be found in the back of the dictionary.

săl|m'ŏn; pẽrch; mŭl'lĕt; hĕr'rĭng; pĭçk'ĕr ĕl; mĭn'nŏẉ;

mǎc̣k'ēr *e*l; sär dïnc̣'; trout; hạl'ĭ bŭt; erăp'plc̣; shīn'ēr; sŭc̣k'ēr; ēc̣l; chŭb.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, make the necessary corrections.

LESSON 57

Words from Arithmetic.

division	**multiplicand**	**contents**	**cylinder**
divisor	**subtraction**	**barrel**	**parallel**
dividend	**breadth**	**nickel**	**horizontal**
difference	**height**	**angle**	**vertical**
multiplication	**weight**	**surface**	**sphere**

dĭ vĭ'şi(=h)ŏn; dĭ vī'şŏr; dĭv'ĭ dĕnd; dĭf'fĕr *e*nçc̣; mŭl'tĭ plĭ-eā'tion; mŭl'tĭ plĭ eănd'; sŭb trăc'tion; brĕc̣dth; hc̣īg̣ht; wc̣īg̣ht; eŏn'tĕnts; băr'rĕl; nĭc̣k'*e*l; ăn'g̣lc̣; sûr'fâçc̣.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and look up the meanings of any with which you may not be familiar. Note carefully the spelling of *parallel.*

LESSON 58

Common Abbreviations.

Mister	**Mr.**	**Number**	**No.**
Mistress	**Mrs.**	**Postoffice**	**P. O.**
Doctor	**Dr.**	**postscript**	**P. S.**
Reverend	**Rev.**	**forenoon**	**A. M.**
Honorable	**Hon.**	**afternoon**	**P. M.**
Professor	**Prof.**	**Take notice**	**N. B.**
Captain	**Capt.**	**last month**	**ult.**
Major	**Maj.**	**this month**	**inst.**
Colonel	**Col.**	**next month**	**prox.**
General	**Gen.**	**and so forth**	**etc.**

The period is a part of the abbreviation. Its omission makes a misspelling.

Mistress is the title of a married woman. Missis is sometimes used instead of Mistress. The title Miss for an unmarried woman is not an abbreviation and should not be followed by the period.

The title Honorable is used for those who hold, or have held, any public office, such as judges, governors, and members of Congress.

Note that the abbreviation for Professor has but one *f*.

A. M. is from the Latin *Ante Meridiem*—before the sun gets to our meridian. P. M. is from the Latin *Post Meridiem*—after the sun passes our meridian.

Look in the back part of the dictionary for the meanings of N. B., inst., ult., and prox.

mĭs'tẽr; mĭs'trĕs; dŏc'tŏr; rĕv'ẽr *e*nd; ḥŏn'ŏr a blę; prŏ fĕs'ŏr; ɛăp'tąĭn; mā'jŏr; ɛolo(=ûr)'n*e*l; ġĕn'ẽr *a*l; nŭm'bẽr; pōst'ŏf fĭçę; pōst'sɛrĭpt; fōrę'nōōn; ąft'ẽr nōōn.

LESSON 59

Animals.

terrier	**chamois**	**leopard**	**sable**
mastiff	**squirrel**	**lynx**	**weasel**
setter	**collie**	**otter**	**porcupine**
monkey	**gopher**	**opossum**	**llama**
elephant	**hare**	**raccoon**	**giraffe**

tĕr'rĭ ẽr; màs'tĭff; sĕt'tẽr; mòn'kę̆y; ĕl'ę̆ ph*a*nt; çhăm'ɸĭs; squīr'rĕl; ɛŏl'lĭę; ḡō'phẽr; hârę; lĕɸp'ārd; lŷnx; ŏt'tẽr; ŏ pŏs'sŭm; răɛ'ɛōōn'.

Place the diacritical markings on the words in the final column and then correct your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 60

Dictation Review.

JANESVILLE, WIS., May 14, 1905.

R. S. BLANK,
Springfield, Ill.

My dear *Mr.* Blank:

Your letter of the *twelfth inst.* is before me. *Capt.* Newcomb and *Gen.* Wheeler asked me to write to you this *P. M.* and get your *honest opinion* as to the *merits* of *yachting* as a sport for a boy. *Maj.* Cairns and *Rev.* Thornton *condemn* it. I have learned the art of *swimming* and think I should be safe in *rough weather* as well as in *fair*. I know how to *scull* and could reach shore without a sail.

Yours very truly,

JOHN JONES, JR.

P. S. Please send answer through the *P. O.*

FIFTH GRADE

LESSON 61

Synonyms.

cherish	**foster**	**gaunt**	**spare**
delicate	**feeble**	**genial**	**joyous**
fraud	**deceit**	**gesture**	**attitude**
attain	**achieve**	**spectre**	**ghost**
adorn	**decorate**	**alms**	**gift**

chĕr′ĭsh; fŏs′tēr; dĕl′ĭ eȧtę; fēę′blę; frą̣ụd; dė çē|t′; ăt tā|n′; ȧ ch|ēvę′; ȧ dôrn′; dĕe′ō rātę; gä|nt; spârę; ġē′nĭ *al*; joy′o͝ŭs.

Look up the remaining pairs of words in the dictionary, and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 62

Antonyms.

fortitude	**weakness**	**gloomy**	**bright**
fragile	**strong**	**awkward**	**graceful**
sombre	**showy**	**grave**	**giddy**
blithe	**solemn**	**grieve**	**rejoice**
docile	**rough**	**coarse**	**delicate**

fôr′tĭ tūdę; wēȧk′nĕsȧ; frăġ′ĭlę; strŏng; sŏm′bre(=ēr); shō|y′y; blīthę; sŏl′ĕm|; dŏç′ĭlę; rọ̆ŭgh(=f); ġlo͞om′y; brīg|t; ą|wk′wārd; ġrāçę′fụl.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 63

Long Italian "ä," as in "fäther;" and Short Italian "å," as in "åsk."

halves	daunt	wafted	villa
palmy	arcade	advancing	messiah
aunt	arbor	ant	salary
martyr	archer	command	akin
alms	arctic	staff	algebra

hälvz; pälm'y, thriving, prosperous; äunt; mär'tyr, one who loses his life or that which is of value to him for the sake of what he believes; älmz, anything given to relieve the poor; däunt, to dismay; är ēād', an arched passage-way; är'bŏr, a lattice-work covered with vines for shade; ärch'ẽr, one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow; äre'tĭc; wåft'ĕd, floated; ăd vånç'ĭng; ånt; cŏm månd'; ståff.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 64

States of United States, with Abbreviations.

Alabama	Ala.	Florida	Fla.
Arkansas	Ark.	Georgia	Ga.
Colorado	Colo.	Idaho	Id.
Connecticut	Conn.	Illinois	Ill.
Delaware	Del.	Indiana	Ind.

Ăl'å bä'må (from an Indian word meaning "Here we rest"); Är'kan saz (from Kansas, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow—*Kansas* is of Indian derivation and means "smoky water"); €ŏl'*o* rä'dō (Spanish, *red* or *colored*); €ŏn nĕt't'ĭ €ŭt (Indian, *Qunni-tuk-ut*, the country "upon the long river"); Dĕl'*a* wârz (named in honor of Thomas West, Lord *de la Ware*, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth); Flŏr'ĭ d*a* (named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered

it, Easter Sunday, called, in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*); Ġẹôr'ġĭ *a* (named in honor of George II. of England).

Place diacritical markings upon Idaho, Illinois, and Indiana. Illinois is from an Indian word (*illini*) meaning *men*, and the French suffix *ois*—"tribe of men;" Indiana is from the word *Indian*.

LESSON 65

Synonyms.

absurd	**foolish**	**disease**	**ailment**
lively	**sprightly**	**dumb**	**silent**
habitual	**frequent**	**obtain**	**acquire**
denote	**signify**	**entice**	**allure**
mourn	**lament**	**blemish**	**defect**

ăb sûrd'; fo͞ol'ĭsh; līvẹ'lў; sprīg̣ht'lў; hă bĭt'ū *al*; frē'quĕnt; dẽ nōtẹ'; sĭg'nĭ fў; mōu̇rn; lă mĕnt'; dĭş ēạsẹ'; āḭl'm*e*nt; dŭmḥ; sī'l*e*nt.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the pairs of words remaining, employing the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 66

Antonyms.

banish	**recall**	**utterly**	**partly**
endless	**limited**	**urgent**	**unimportant**
mental	**physical**	**sobriety**	**intemperance**
pollute	**purify**	**modesty**	**arrogance**
silly	**sedate**	**deep**	**shallow**

băn'ĭsh; rẽ ea̤ḷ'; ĕnd'lĕs̤s; lĭm'ĭt ĕd; mĕn't*a*l; phўş'ĭ c*a*l; pŏl lūtẹ'; pūr'ĭ fў; sĭl'lў; sẽ dātẹ'; ŭt'tēr lў; pärt'lў; ûr'ġ*e*nt; ŭn'ĭm pôr't*a*nt.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary afterward to determine whether you have marked them correctly.

LESSON 67

Broad "ą," as in "ąll;" Short Broad "ą," as in "whąt."

awe	**pawned**	**quality**	**watched**
caught	**gnawed**	**quarrel**	**qualify**
daughter	**taught**	**wallow**	**quantity**
fawned	**sawed**	**washer**	**quarry**
gaudy	**naught**	**waspish**	**wanton**

"ą" is an equivalent of "ŏ."

ąẇę, fear, respect; eąụġḥt; dąụġḥ'tēr; fąẇnẹ̈d, flattered meanly; ḡąụd'ў, showy; pąẇnẹ̈d, given in pledge of money borrowed, or of a debt; ǥnąẇẹ̈d; tąụġḥt; sąẇẹ̈d; nąụġḥt; wąṭchẹ̈d(=t); quąl'ĭ fў, to prepare; quąn'tĭ tў; quąr'rў; wąn'tŏn, heedless.

Mark the words in column three for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *waspish*.

LESSON 68

Prefix "in," means "not."

inactive	**indelible**	**insane**	**infirm**
incapable	**indifferent**	**inorganic**	**inexpert**
incompetent	**indirect**	**inhuman**	**inexcusable**
incorrect	**inelegant**	**inflexible**	**indivisible**
indecent	**inexact**	**informal**	**indisposed**

ĭn ae'tĭvẹ̈; ĭn eā'pą blẹ̈; ĭn e͡ŏm'pĕ t*e*nt, not competent or fit; ĭn e͡ŏr'rĕet; ĭn dē'ç*e*nt, not decent or becoming; ĭn dĕl'ĭ blẹ̈, not deleble, or capable of being erased or removed; ĭn dĭf'fēr *e*nt, not making a difference—of a medium state; ĭn'dĭ rĕet'; ĭn ĕl'ē-ḡ*a*nt; ĭn'ĕx ăet'; ĭn sānẹ̈'; ĭn'ôr ḡăn'ĭe, not having life; ĭn hū'-m*a*n; ĭn ĭnflĕx'ĭblẹ̈, not flexible; ĭn fôrm'*a*l, not according to rule.

Place diacritical marks upon the remaining words in the lesson, and then correct your work by consulting the dictionary.

LESSON 69

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

Oregon	**Ore.**	**Utah**	**Ut.**
Pennsylvania	**Pa.**	**Vermont**	**Vt.**
Rhode Island	**R. I.**	**Virginia**	**Va.**
Tennessee	**Tenn.**	**Washington**	**Wash.**
Texas	**Tex.**	**Wisconsin**	**Wis.**

Ŏr′*e* ḡŏn (named by Carver, *Oregon;* i. e., River of the West); Pĕnn′sy̆l vā′nĭ *a* (Penn's woods [Latin *sylva*, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681); Rhōde Īs′*l*and (named from a fancied resemblance to the island of Rhodes); Tĕn′n*e*s sēē′ (Indian, river of the Big Bend); Tĕx′*a*s; Ū′täh; V*e*r mŏnt′ (from French *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain, *green mountains*).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. Virginia was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "*Virgin* Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region; Washington received its name from George *Washington*, first president of the United States; Wisconsin is of Indian derivation, and means "wild rushing channel."

LESSON 70

Dictation Review.

The boy was *joyous* because he was going to visit his *aunt* at her *villa* in *Florida.*

The father *cherished* the *gift* from his *daughter.*

Habitual intemperance is an *inexcusable weakness.*

Texas is the largest and *Rhode Island* the smallest of the states of the Union.

"Two it takes to make a *quarrel;*
One can always end it."

Even *disease* and *physical* pain did not *daunt* the brave man.

He was *taught* that *quality* is often more to be desired than *quantity*.

LESSON 71

Arithmetic Lesson.

integral	**common**	**cancellation**	**fractional**
composite	**aliquot**	**denominator**	**ratio**
multiple	**prime**	**numerator**	**measurement**
divisible	**excess**	**simplify**	**avoirdupois**
principles	**proceed**	**decimal**	**circle**

ĭn'tĕ grăl; ĕŏm pŏş'ĭtę, made up of parts; mŭl'tĭ plę; dĭ vĭş'-ĭ blę; prĭn'çĭ plęş; ĕŏm'mŏn; ăl'ĭ quŏt, a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder; prīmę; ĕx(=k)-çĕşş'; prō çēęd'; eăn'çĕl lā'tion; dĕ nŏm'ĭ nā'tōr; nū'mĕr ā'tōr; sĭm'plĭ fȳ; dĕç'ĭ măl.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 72

Antonyms.

arduous	**easy**	**haughty**	**humble**
injury	**benefit**	**ideal**	**actual**
hasten	**delay**	**indolent**	**industrious**
hateful	**lovable**	**famous**	**obscure**
hideous	**beautiful**	**partial**	**just**

ăr'dū ŏŭs; ēąş'ў; ĭn'jū rў; bĕn'ē fĭt; hās'tęn; dē lāў'; hātę'fụl; lŏv'ą blę; hĭd'ē ŏŭs; bęąū'tĭ fụl; haụgh'tў; hŭm'blę; ĭ dē'ăl; ăc'tū ăl.

Place marks upon the remaining antonyms to indicate pro nunciation, employing the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 73

"â" modified by "r," as in "câre." Equivalent, "ê."

compare	**farewell**	**repairing**	**stairway**
parent	**hairy**	**rarebit**	**swearing**
plowshare	**lair**	**scare**	**thoroughfare**
sharer	**nightmare**	**elsewhere**	**prepare**
welfare	**impair**	**sparing**	**heir**

e͡ŏm pârę'; pâr'*e*nt; plow'shârę, the part of a plow which cuts the slice of earth or sod at the bottom of the furrow; shâr'ēr; wĕl'fârę´; fârę´wĕll'; hâl̤r'ў; lâl̤r, the bed of a wild animal; mârę; ĭm pâl̤r', to injure; rē pâl̤r'ĭng; rârębĭt, a dainty morsel; seârę; ĕlsę'whêrę; spâr'ĭng, saving.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, and then correct them by looking them up in the dictionary.

LESSON 74

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

Iowa	**Ia.**	**Maryland**	**Md.**
Kansas	**Kas.**	**Massachusetts**	**Mass.**
Kentucky	**Ky.**	**Michigan**	**Mich.**
Louisiana	**La.**	**Minnesota**	**Minn.**
Maine	**Me.**	**Mississippi**	**Miss.**

Ī'ō w*a* (the French form of an Indian word, signifying "the drowsy" or "the sleepy ones"); Kăn's*a*s (Indian, *smoky water*); Kĕn tŭc̣k'ў (Indian, at the head of a river); Ḷọu´ĭ şĭ ăn'*a* (named after Louis XIV. of France); Mā̤nę (from its ancient name *Maenus*, *Maenis*); Ma(=ĕ)r'ў lănd (named after Henrietta *Maria*, queen of Charles I.); Măsș´*a* chū'se͡tts (Indian, about the great hills, i. e., the "Blue Hills").

Mark Michigan, Minnesota and Mississippi for pronunciation. Michigan is from an Indian word for a *weir* (a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish); Minnesota is likewise of Indian derivation, meaning *cloudy water* or *whitish water;* Mississippi, also from the Indian tongue, means *great and long river*.

LESSON 75

Relating to Vessels.

sloop	**canoe**	**submarine**	**keel**
cutter	**yacht**	**capstan**	**anchor**
schooner	**cruiser**	**rudder**	**armor**
frigate	**monitor**	**rowlocks**	**torpedo**
galley	**destroyer**	**propeller**	**davits**

slo͞op, a kind of vessel; e͟ut'tẽr, a fast-sailing vessel; se͟h͟o͞on'ẽr; frĭg'ăt̤e̤; găl'l̤e̤y̆, a vessel propelled by oars; e͟a nọ̣e̤'; yą̣t̤h̤t; e͟ru͟i'-ṣẽr, an armed ship; mŏn'ĭ tōr, an iron-clad war vessel, having a revolving turret (so called from the name given by Captain Ericsson to the first vessel of the kind); dē stroy'ẽr, a vessel for destroying torpedo-boats; sŭb'mą rïn̤e̤', under the sea; e͟ăp'stăn, a device used in moving or raising heavy weights aboard ship; rŭd'dẽr, the device by which a vessel is steered when in motion; rō̤y̆'lŏt̤ks; prō pĕl'lẽr, a device for driving a steam vessel forward.

With the aid of the dictionary, mark the remaining words diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 76

Names of Vegetables.

garlic	**cucumber**	**leeks**	**mushroom**
rutabaga	**squash**	**kale**	**endive**
parsley	**cantaloupe**	**peppers**	**cress**
spinach	**parsnip**	**radish**	**celery**
salsify	**mustard**	**okra**	**cauliflower**

gär'lĭe; rụ́'tą bā'gą, a kind of turnip; pärs'l̤e̤y̆; spĭn'ăch(=j); săl'sĭ fy̆, the vegetable oyster; e͟ū'e͟um bẽr; squą̣sh; e͟ăn'tą lọ̣u̟pe̤; pärs'nĭp; mŭs'tārd; lē̤e̤ks, a vegetable of the onion family; kāl̤e̤, a sort of cabbage; pĕp'pẽr; răd'ĭsh; ō'krą, a plant whose pods are used for soups, etc.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column, and find the meaning of *endive* and of any of the other words with whose meanings you are not familiar.

LESSON 77

"a" in Unaccented Syllables, "ȧ;" "*a*."

senate	**solace**	**final**	**madam**
preface	**adage**	**infant**	**supplicant**
delicate	**duplicate**	**guidance**	**elephant**
aerial	**palace**	**valiant**	**crystal**
ravage	**manage**	**husband**	**usual**

sĕn'ȧtę, a legislative assembly; prĕf'ȧçę, an introduction; dĕl'ĭ eȧtę, frail; ȧ ē'rĭ *a*l, of the air; rȧv'ȧġę, to destroy; sŏl'ȧçę, comfort; ȧd'ȧġę, an old saying; dū'plĭ eȧtę, a copy; păl'ȧçę; măn'ȧġę; fī'n*a*l, last; ĭn'f*a*nt; ġụīd'*a*nçę, direction; vȧl'i(=y)*a*nt, brāvę; hŭş'b*a*nd.

Mark the words in the last column for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *supplicant.*

LESSON 78

Prefix "un" means "not."

unknown	**unbought**	**uneaten**	**unsought**
unfriendly	**uncontrolled**	**unemployed**	**unwept**
unaccented	**undecided**	**unengaged**	**unyielding**
unbaptized	**undefined**	**unexcelled**	**unfading**
unbiased	**unswept**	**unforeseen**	**unsung.**

ŭn ƙnōwn'; ŭn frĭ ĕnd'lў; ŭn ăe çĕnt'ĕd; ŭn băp tīzęd'; ŭn-bī'*a*sęd(=t), not biased or partial; ŭn bo(=ą)ụġht'; ŭn'ɛŏn trōllęd'; ŭn'dĕ çīd'ĕd; ŭn'dĕ fīnęd'; ŭn swĕpt'; ŭn ēąt'ęn; ŭn'ĕm ployęd'; ŭn'ĕn ḡāġęd'; ŭn'ĕx(=k) çĕl\ęd'; ŭn'fōrę sēęn'.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, employing the dictionary in correcting your work.

LESSON 79

Names of Musical Instruments.

lute	**bugle**	**violin**	**accordion**
lyre	**cymbals**	**guitar**	**cornet**
fife	**clarinet**	**triangle**	**mandolin**
viol	**piano**	**trombone**	**Jew's-harp**
banjo	**melodeon**	**harmonica**	**zither**

lūt ẹ, a stringed instrument; lȳr ẹ, a kind of harp; fīf ẹ; vī'ȯl, an instrument similar in form to the violin, but larger; băn'jō; bū'gl ẹ; çym'bal ş; elăr'ĭ nĕt, a wind instrument; pĭ án'ō; mĕ lō'-dē ȯn, a kind of small reed organ; vī'ō lĭn'; g ụĭ tär'; trī'ăn'gl ẹ, a triangular instrument, open at one angle, and sounded by being struck by a small metallic rod; trŏm'bōn ẹ, a powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind; här mŏn'ĭ eȧ.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and finding the meanings of those which are new to you. Pictures of most of the instruments named may be found in the dictionary.

LESSON 80

Dictation Review.

A *torpedo* shot from a *submarine* boat *impaired* the *armor* of the *cruiser.*

Unforeseen delay made the *valiant* effort useless.

He was *sharer* in the *welfare* of an *unknown* friend.

The music of the *violin* is *beautiful.*

Many a *famous adage* contains *ideal* advice for our *guidance.*

Before we can add *fractions,* we must find their *common denominator.*

LESSON 81

Some Difficult Small Words.

again	**breathe**	**color**	**depot**
always	**ceiling**	**court**	**dough**
among	**certain**	**crowd**	**else**
believe	**circus**	**curtain**	**early**
breath	**climb**	**daily**	**earnest**

à gạ(=ĕ)ḷn′; ạl′wā̤y̤s; à mông′; bė lḭēvę′, notice that "i" comes after "l," the word "lice" will help you to remember the order of the letters; brĕạth; brēạthę; çē̤l′ĭng, "e" after "c," as in "lice;" çēr′tạĭn; çĭr′ĕŭs; elĭmḇ; eôl′ōr; eōṳrt; erowd; eûr′tạĭn; dāḷ′lў.

Mark the words in the last column for pronunciation, correcting your work by use of the dictionary.

LESSON 82

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

Missouri	**Mo.**	**New Jersey**	**N. J.**
Montana	**Mont.**	**New York**	**N. Y.**
Nebraska	**Neb.**	**North Carolina**	**N. C.**
Nevada	**Nev.**	**North Dakota**	**N. Dak.**
New Hampshire	**N. H.**	**Ohio**	**O.**

South Carolina (S. C.) and South Dakota (S. Dak.) are omitted from the above list.

Mĭsṣ ọṳ′rĭ (Indian; *muddy*); Mŏn tä′n*a* (means *mountain* in Spanish); N*e* brăs′k*a* (Indian, *water valley*, *shallow river*); N*e* vä′d*a* (means *snowy* in Spanish, and was first given to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the western part of the State, because of their snowy peaks); New′(=ū) Hămp′sh*i*rę (named after the county of *Hampshire* in England); New(=ū) Jēr′ṣęў (named in honor of Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of *Jersey*); New(=ū) Yôrk (named after the Duke of York).

Mark *North Carolina*, *North Dakota* and *Ohio* diacritically. Dakota is of Indian derivation, meaning *leagued, allied;* Ohio, also derived from the Indian tongue, means *beautiful.*

LESSON 83

"ā," "ı," "ȳ," "ē," and "ō," modified by "r."

ermine	**skirmish**	**myrrh**	**tankard**
pervert	**myrtle**	**bachelor**	**reynard**
verge	**virtue**	**terror**	**orchard**
inf̄er	**elixir**	**junior**	**familiar**
lever	**rudder**	**orator**	**mortar**

ēr′mĭnę, a valuable fur-bearing animal; pēr vērt′, to lead

astray; vēr'ge, edge; ĭn fēr', to imply; lĕv'ēr; skĭr'mĭsh, a slight fight in war; mŷr'tle, a shrub with evergreen leaves; vīr'tūe; ĕ lĭx'ĭr, a compound medicine; rŭd'dēr, helm for steering a vessel; mŷrrh, a gum resin; băch'ĕ lōr, an unmarried man; tĕr'rōr; jūn'i(=y)ōr, younger; ŏr'a tōr, a public speaker.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of *tankard* and *reynard*.

LESSON 84

Common Abbreviations.

Colonel	**Col.**	**Manuscript**	**MS.**
Lieutenant	**Lieut.**	**Volume**	**Vol.**
Commodore	**Com.**	**Mountain**	**Mt.**
County	**Co.**	**Example**	**Ex.**
Answer	**Ans.**	**Amount**	**Amt.**
Balance	**Bal.**	**Hundred**	**Cwt.**
Creditor	**Cr.**	**For example**	**e. g.**
Debtor	**Dr.**	**That is**	**i. e.**
Cash on Delivery	**C. O. D.**	**Year of our Lord**	**A. D.**
Gentlemen	**Messrs.**	**All correct**	**O. K.**

Co. is the abbreviation for *company* also.

C. O. D. is the abbreviation, also, for *collect on delivery.*

The plural of manuscript is *MSS.*

colo(=ûr)'nel; lieū tĕn'ant; cŏm'mō dōre; coun'tў; ăn'swēr; măn'ū scrĭpt; vŏl'ūme; moun'tain; ĕx ăm'ple; a mount'; băl'ance; crĕd'ĭt ōr, one to whom money is due; dĕbt'ōr, one who owes a debt; cāsh ŏn dĕ lĭv'ēr ў; gĕn'tle men.

LESSON 85

Possessives.

Rule 4. Add apostrophe and "*s*" ('s) to the singular to form the possessive singular. Add apostrophe to the plural to form the possessive plural, if the plural ends in "*s*". If the plural does not end in "*s*," add apostrophe and "*s*" ('s).

Possessive Singular.	Possessive Plural.
a nation's credit	the nations' belief
an urchin's bruises	the urchins' shouts
a warrior's wounds	the warriors' defeat
a mouse's cheese	the mice's cheese
a child's dress	the children's clothes

nā'tion; ûr'chĭn, a roguish boy; wa̤r'i̤(=y)ẽr, a soldier; mous℮; chīld; mīç℮; chĭl'drĕn.

LESSON 86

"ẽ," as in "ẽ vĕnt';" "i̤," as in "i̤ de'a;" "e," as in "nŏv'el."

create	tribunal	decency	license
society	diameter	penitent	silence
serene	bimonthly	violence	present
anxiety	diagonal	patience	absence
gaiety	trisect	science	president

cre ātē', to produce; sŏ çī'ẽ tў, the persons, considered as a whole, who live in any region or at any period; sẽ rēnē', calm; ăn x(=z)ī'ẽ tў, uneasiness; gāi̤'ẽ tў; trĭ bū'nal, a court; dĭ ăm'ẽ-tẽr, distance through; bĭ mŏnth'lў, once in two months; dĭ ăg'ō-nal, running across from corner to corner; trĭ sĕct', to cut into three parts; dē'çen çў, the state of being becoming; pĕn'ĭ tent, feeling sorry on account of wrong-doing, vī'ō lenç℮, fierceness; pā'tiençē, a calmly waiting for something hoped for; sç̣ī'enç℮, classified knowledge.

Look up the words in the fourth column, marking them for pronunciation, and also look up any with the meaning of which you may not be familiar.

LESSON 87

At the Dressmaker's.

gored	bias	needles	gown
basque	stitching	braid	felling
sleeve	seams	buckram	cambric
ruffles	flounce	sateen	percale
shirring	lining	insertion	silesia

gōrē̤d, cut in a triangular form; bąsqu̇(=k)℮, a part of a wom-

an's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt; slēv; rŭf'fl̤s; shīr'ĭng; bī'as, cut slanting; stĭch'ĭng; sēams; flounç; lĭn'ĭng; nēd'dl̤s; brād; bŭk'ram; săt ēn'; ĭn sēr'tion, a narrow strip of embroidered lace.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of such words as are new to you. Cambric received its name from *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made. Silesia was originally made in *Silesia*, Germany; hence the name.

LESSON 88

City Government.

mayor	**marshal**	**tiling**	**hydrant**
police	**engineer**	**armory**	**alarm**
councilmen	**culvert**	**library**	**treasurer**
coroner	**cement**	**hosecart**	**assessor**
justice	**attorney**	**ladders**	**alderman**

māy'ŏr, the chief officer of a city; pō lĭç'; ɕoun'çĭl men; ɕŏr'ō nēr, an officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or violent deaths; jŭs'tĭç, an officer who tries and decides cases; mär'shal, a police officer; ĕn'ġĭ nēr; ɕŭl'vērt, a small bridge of masonry; çē mĕnt'; ăt tor(=ûr)'nĕy, a lawyer; tīl'ĭng; är'mō rў, a place where arms are kept; lī'brā rў; hōs'ɕärt; lăd'dērs.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 89

"o," as in "ooze;" "do;" "ȯ," as in "ȯther;" "o," as in "wolf."

tomb	**sovereign**	**bosom**	**income**
removal	**government**	**worsted**	**canon**
wounded	**shoving**	**wolverine**	**common**
group	**cannon**	**wolfish**	**improve**
tourist	**welcome**	**womanly**	**tournament**

tǫmḥ; rē mǫv'*a*l; wǫḥnd'ĕd; grǫḥp; tǫḥr'ĭst, a traveller; sōv'-ẽr ḥĭḥn, chief; gōv'ẽrn m*e*nt; shōv'ĭng; eăn'nŏn; wĕl'eōmḥ; boṣ'ŏm, the breast; wǫḥst'ĕd; wǫl'vẽr ĭnḥ'; wǫlf'ĭsh; wǫm'*a*n lў.

Place the proper diacritical marks upon the words in the last column, and find the meanings of *canon*, *wolverine* and *tournament.*

LESSON 90

Dictation Exercise.

The girl's *percale gown* was made with *ruffles* on the *sleeves* and with a *gored* skirt.

The *absence* of the *president* made the meeting of the *tribunal* impossible.

The *mayor* and *councilmen* decided to build a *cement culvert.*

The hurried drive to the *depot* to catch an *early* train made the horse *breathe* heavily.

The roof of the *library* is of *tiling.*

Her *virtue* made her *always welcome.*

LESSON 91

"ô," as in "lôrd," "fôrk."

cord	**forfeit**	**horseshoe**	**porpoise**
corduroy	**formal**	**horticulture**	**tornado**
corporal	**forward**	**normal**	**torpedo**
corpse	**gorge**	**northern**	**chord**
border	**gormand**	**Norwegian**	**torrid**

eôrd; eôr' dū roy, a sort of cotton velveteen with a ridged surface; eôr'pŏ r*a*l, a military officer; eôrpsḥ; bôr'dẽr; fôr'fḥĭt, to lose by some error or fault; fôrm'*a*l, according to regular form; fôr'wārd; gôrǧḥ, a filling of a channel by an obstruction; gôr'-m*a*nd, one who eats greedily; hôrsḥ'shǫḥ; hôr'tĭ eŭl'tūrḥ, the cultivation of a garden or orchard; nôr'm*a*l, regular, natural; nôrth'ẽrn; Nôr wē'ğĭ *a*n.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 92

Prefix "dis" means "not."

disagree	**dishonest**	**disown**	**disadvantage**
disallow	**disconnect**	**displease**	**discourteous**
disappear	**dishonor**	**disquiet**	**dissatisfied**
disapprove	**disinherit**	**dissimilar**	**discontinue**
disarrange	**disobey**	**disunite**	**discourage**

dĭs´ȧ grēȩ́'; dĭs´ăl low'; dĭs´ăp pēȧr'; dĭs´ăp prọvȩ́'; dis´ărrānġȩ́'; dĭs ḥŏn'ĕst; dĭs´eŏn nĕet'; dĭs ḥŏn'ōr; dĭs´ĭn hĕr'ĭt, not to leave an heir a possession which would otherwise, by law or custom, fall to him; dĭs´ō bęɣ́'; dĭs ōɣn'; dĭs plēȧsȩ́'; dĭs quī'ĕt; dĭs sĭm'ĭ lār; dĭs´ū nītȩ́'.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether they are correct.

LESSON 93

States and Territories, with Abbreviations.

Wyoming	**Wyo.**	**Indian Territory**	**I. T.**
Alaska	**Alas.**	**New Mexico**	**N. Mex.**
Arizona	**Ariz.**	**Oklahoma**	**Okla.**
District of Columbia	**D. C.**	**Porto Rico**	**P. R.**
Hawaii	**Haw.**	**Philippine Islands**	**P. I.**

Wȳ ō'mĭng; Â lăs'k*a*; Ăr ĭ zō'n*a* (sand hills); Dĭs'trĭct ŏf (=v) Ȼŏ lŭm'bĭ *a* (from Columbus); Hä wȧī'ĭ; Ĭn'dĭ *a*n Tĕr'rĭtō rў; New(=ū) Mĕx'ĭ eō (Mexico—the Aztec word meaning the place of Mexitli, the Aztec god of war); Ŏk´lä hō'm*a*; Pôr'tō Rĭ'eō; Phĭl'ĭp ƥĭnȩ́ Īṣ'l*a*ndṣ (named after Philip II. of Spain).

LESSON 94

Long "ŏ," as in "ō bey';" long "ŭ," as in "ū nite'" (in unaccented syllables).

tobacco	**tornado**	**actual**	**accurate**
sorrow	**kerosene**	**popular**	**humane**
propose	**fresco**	**annual**	**ridiculous**
balcony	**economy**	**globular**	**usurp**
bravado	**tallow**	**usual**	**utensil**

tō băe'ɛō; sŏr'rôẏ; prō pōs̱t'; băl'ɛō nў; brȧ vā'dō, boastfulness; tôr nā'dō; kĕr'ō sēnt̰'; frĕs'ɛō, a painting on plaster; ē ɛŏn'ō mў, disposition to save; tăl'lôẏ, the fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds; aɛ'tū *al*, real; pŏp'ū lār, pleasing to people in general; ăn'n̰ū *al*, yearly; glŏb'ū lār, globe-shaped; ū's̱(+h)ū *al*, habitual, common.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, consulting the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 95

Rule of Spelling.

Rule 5. Monosyllables and other words accented on the last syllable, which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

admit	**admitted**	**begin**	**beginning**
occur	**occurrence**	**trod**	**trodden**
hot	**hotter**	**forbid**	**forbidden**
plan	**planning**	**quit**	**quitting**
shun	**shunned**	**wit**	**witty**

Commit the rule thoroughly and show how it applies in each case.

ăd mĭt'; ŏe eûr'; hŏt; plăn; shŭn; bē gĭn'; trŏd; fŏr bĭd'; quĭt; wĭt.

LESSON 96

Under the Rule.

allotted	**hatter**	**grinning**	**committing**
forgotten	**rotten**	**fretting**	**plodder**
manned	**submitted**	**excellent**	**slamming**
inferred	**tapping**	**permitted**	**skimming**
baggage	**dropped**	**expelled**	**omitted**

Tell from what each word is formed, and why the rule applies in each case.

ăl lŏt'tĕd, granted; fŏr gŏt'tẹn; măn'ẹd, supplied with the force needful; ĭn fẽr'ẹd', implied; băg'găg'ẹ; hăt'tẽr; rŏt'tẹn; sŭb mĭt'tĕd; tăp'pĭng; drŏp'pẹd(=t); grĭn'nĭng; frĕt'tĭng; ĕx(=k)'çĕl lent; pẽr mĭt'tĕd; ĕx pĕl'ẹd'.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 97

Not under the Rule.

answerable	**standing**	**sailing**	**splashed**
fearing	**needy**	**limiting**	**crouching**
profitable	**dauber**	**designer**	**recovered**
preference	**coveted**	**clearing**	**developing**
reference	**toiling**	**finished**	**enchanter**

Tell why the rule does not apply to the words given in this lesson.

ăn'swẽr ȧ blẹ, responsible; fẽar'ĭng; prŏf'ĭt ȧ blẹ; prĕf'ẽr *e*nçẹ, choice; rĕf'ẽr *e*nçẹ, that which refers to something; stănd'ĭng; nẽed'ў; dạub'ẽr; ẹov'ĕt ĕd, much desired; toil'ĭng; sāl'ĭng; lĭm'ĭt ĭng; dẽ şīgn'ẽr, one who plans something to be done; elẽar'ĭng; fĭn'ĭshẹd(=t).

Look up the words in the final column, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 98

Mixture.

humbugged	**imperiled**	**whizzing**	**accustomed**
metallic	**pinning**	**bewitching**	**benefited**
traveling	**controlled**	**occurrence**	**stopped**
barreled	**scrubbing**	**purring**	**supper**
disheveled	**dismissed**	**cribbed**	**inference**

Humbugged has the final consonant doubled although the ac

cent is not upon the last syllable. The same is true of *metallic* and *periwigged.*

In each case, give the reason why the consonant is doubled or why it is not doubled.

hŭm'bŭg̱g̱e̱d′, deceived, imposed upon; mĕ tăl'lĭc; trăv'ĕl ĭng; băr'rĕl̤e̱d; dĭ shĕv'e̱l̤e̱d, loose or disordered; ĭm pĕr'ĭl̤e̱d, endangered; pĭn'nĭng; eŏn trōll̤e̱d′; serŭb'bĭng; dĭs mĭs̱s̱e̱d(=t)′; ăe cŭs'tōme̱d, familiar; bĕn'ĕ fĭt ĕd; stŏpp̱e̱d(=t); sŭp'pēr; ĭn'fēr ence.

Look up the words in column three, marking them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 99

"o͞o," as in "fo͞od;" "o͝o," as in "bo͝ok."

whoop	**booby**	**cookery**	**footstool**
scoop	**booming**	**cooper**	**understood**
hoot	**boorish**	**footing**	**barefoot**
brood	**hoop**	**looker**	**shook**
swoop	**foolscap**	**wooden**	**mistook**

"o̱" and "u̱" are equivalents of "o͞o;" "u̱" and "o̱" are equivalents of "o͝o."

who͞op; se͞op; ho͞ot; bro͞od; swo͞op; bo͞ob'y̆, stupid; bo͞om'ĭng; bo͞or'ĭsh; ho͞op; fo͞ol̤s̱'eăp; eo͝ok'ĕr y̆; eo͞op'ĕr; fo͝ot'ĭng; lo͝ok'ĕr; wo͝od'e̱n.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 100

Dictation Review.

The man *inferred* that his *baggage* had been *forgotten.*

The hawk, with a *swoop* down upon the *brood,* caught a little chick.

The *plan submitted* for *developing horticulture* was *excellent.*

A *tornado imperiled* a *Norwegian* lumber camp in the *northern* woods.

The *annual picnic* was *omitted* because of the *occurrence* of an *unusual* number of *accidents.*

LESSON 101

Hard and Soft Sounds of "c" and "g."

Rule 6.—"ç" (s) and "ġ" (j) are soft before "e," "i," and "y," and are hard, "e" (k) and "ḡ" (as in "get"), in all other cases.

direct	**ocean**	**cleanly**	**engine**
introduce	**glazier**	**circular**	**roguish**
certain	**genius**	**music**	**truce**
comfort	**gape**	**gurgle**	**candle**
package	**guide**	**deuce**	**censor**

The above rule is a very important one, both in the spelling and in the pronunciation of words. The rule with reference to *c* has very few exceptions, but there are many exceptions to the rule for *g*, as *give, girl, get, druggist,* etc.

ō'ç(+h)ȩan; ḡlā'zi(=h)ēr, one who sets glass; ġēn'i(=y)ŭs talent; ḡäpȩ; gu̧īdȩ; elĕȧn'lў, çīr'eŭ lār; mū'şĭe; ḡûr'ḡlȩ, a broken, bubbling noise; dȩūçȩ; ĕn'ġĭnȩ; rōgu̧'ĭsh; truçȩ, short quiet; ›ăn'dlȩ; çĕn'sōr, a critic.

LESSON 102

Early History of the United States.

homespun	**queue**	**moccasin**	**wigwam**
spindle	**pillory**	**sachem**	**squaw**
tinder	**harpsichord**	**wampum**	**trader**
snuffers	**vessels**	**tepee**	**colonies**
settle	**papoose**	**tomahawk**	**treacherous**

hōmȩ'spŭn, made at home; spĭn'dlȩ; tĭn'dēr, something used for kindling fire from a spark; snŭffȩ'ērş, an instrument for cutting off and holding the part of a candle wick charred by the flame; sĕt'tlȩ; q(=k)ūȩu̧ȩ; pĭl'lŏ rў, a device used in punishing offenders; härp'sĭ eȧôrd, a stringed musical instrument; vĕs'sĕlş; pȧ pōōsȩ',

an Indian baby; wĭg'wąm, an Indian hut; squą̈w, a female Indian; trād'ēr; e͡ol'ō nĭe͡s; trĕa͡ch'ēr f̣ŭs, false, unfaithful.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and find definitions for those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 103

Synonyms.

irritate	**provoke**	**peevish**	**fretful**
flaw	**blemish**	**roily**	**turbid**
allure	**decoy**	**quest**	**pursuit**
surly	**morose**	**grateful**	**thankful**
quiver	**tremble**	**marvel**	**wonder**

ĭr'rĭ tātē; prō vōkē'; flą̈w; blĕm'ĭsh; ăl lūrē'; dē e͡oy'; sûr'lў; mō rōsē'; quĭv'ēr; trĕm'blē; pē͡ev'ĭsh; frĕt'fu̇l; roil'ў; tûr'bĭd.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 104

"e͡h" (k); "e͡h" (sh); "ch," as in "hatch."

chorus	**chemist**	**match**	**chivalry**
echo	**chasm**	**etching**	**chagrin**
epoch	**cholera**	**machine**	**mustache**
character	**christen**	**choose**	**cherish**
architect	**Christian**	**beech**	**cheer**

e͡hō'rŭs; ĕe͡h'ō; ĕp'ŏe͡h, a period of time; e͡hăr'ăc tēr; är'e͡hĭ-tĕct, a person skilled in the art of building; e͡hĕm'ĭst; e͡hăs̱m, a deep opening, as in the earth or in a rock; e͡hŏl'ēr ȧ, a disease; e͡hrĭs'tē̤n, to give a name; e͡hrĭs'ti(=ch)an; măt͡ch; ĕt͡ch'ĭng, engraving by means of acids which eat away lines in metal, etc.; mȧ çhĭnē'; chōōs̱ē; bē͡ech.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them

for pronunciation, and finding the definitions of any which are new to you.

LESSON 105

"s;" "ş" (z); "x" (ks); "x̱" (gz); "x" (k).

morsel	**position**	**exit**	**exist**
message	**dismal**	**extreme**	**exhaust**
cuffs	**grisly**	**excel**	**exhibit**
sense	**eggs**	**execute**	**exert**
practice	**pansy**	**exude**	**exceed**

"X" at the beginning of a word has the sound of "*z*," as Xebec, Xenophon, etc.

môr'sĕl, a little bit of food; mĕs'sāġe; ĕŭffs; sĕnse; prăc'tĭce; pō şĭ'tion; dĭz'mal, dreary; grĭş'lў, frightful; ĕġġs; păn'şў; ĕx'ĭt; ĕx trēmē'; ĕx(=k) çĕl', to outdo; ĕx'ē cūte, to accomplish; ĕx ūdē'.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation and looking up the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 106

Suffixes "er" and "or"="one who."

gainer	**lecturer**	**instructor**	**assessor**
preacher	**bookseller**	**oppressor**	**operator**
purchaser	**debater**	**creator**	**arbitrator**
composer	**adviser**	**depositor**	**dictator**
producer	**loser**	**supervisor**	**debtor**

gāi̯n'ēr; prēa̤ch'ēr; pûr'chăs ēr; ĕŏm pōş'ēr; prō dūç'ēr; lĕe'tûr ēr; bo͝ok'sĕll'ēr; dē bāt'ēr; ăd vīş'ēr; lo͝oş'ēr; ĭn strŭet'ōr; ŏp prĕş̤'ōr; erē ā'tōr; dē pŏş'ĭ tōr; sū'pēr vīş'ōr, one who directs or oversees.

Find the meanings of the words in the fourth column with which you are not acquainted, and place the proper diacritical markings upon all the words.

LESSON 107

"ph"="f;" "qu"="kw;" "n̲"="ng."

phantom	**queen**	**quarry**	**anger**
phial	**conquest**	**quartz**	**banquet**
phaeton	**quack**	**queer**	**language**
phase	**qualify**	**conch**	**distinct**
phlegm	**quaint**	**anchor**	**uncle**

phăn'tŏm; phī'*a*l, a small bottle; phā'ē tŏn, a carriage; phāz̧ḛ, an appearance of an object to the mind; phlĕg̲m; quēe̊n; e̊ŏn̲'quĕst, victory; quăc̊k, to utter a sound like the cry of a duck; quạl'ĭ fȳ, to prepare; quāi̯nt, odd; quạr'rў; quạrtz(=s); quēe̊r; e̊ŏn̲eḥ, a shell; ăn̲'eḥōr.

Find the meanings of the words in the last column in the dictionary and mark each word for pronunciation.

LESSON 108

Largest Cities of the United States.

New York City	**Buffalo**	**Washington**
Chicago	**San Francisco**	**Newark**
Philadelphia	**Cincinnati**	**Jersey City**
Saint Louis	**Pittsburg**	**Louisville**
Boston	**New Orleans**	**Minneapolis**
Baltimore	**Detroit**	**Providence**
Cleveland	**Milwaukee**	

New(=ū) Yôrk' Çĭt'ў; Çhĭ eạ'gō; Phĭl'*a* dĕl'phĭ *a* (from a Greek word meaning "city of brotherly love"); Sāi̯nt Lọu̯'ĭs; Bôs'*to*n; Bạl'tĭ mōre̊ (named after Lord Baltimore); €lēve̊'l*a*nd; Bŭf'fạ lō; Săn Frăn çĭs'eō (the Spanish for St. Francis); Çĭn'-çĭn nä'tĭ (Roman plural of Cincinnatus, the patriot); Pĭtt̨s'bûrg (named after William Pitt); New(=ū) Ôr'lĕ *a*nz̧ (from Orleans, France); Dē troit'; Mĭl wạu̯'kēe̊; Wạsh'ĭng tŏn.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the last column.

LESSON 109

Presidents of the United States.

Washington	**Harrison**	**Pierce**	**Garfield**
Adams	**Tyler**	**Buchanan**	**Arthur**
Jefferson	**Polk**	**Lincoln**	**Cleveland**
Monroe	**Taylor**	**Johnson**	**McKinley**
Van Buren	**Fillmore**	**Hayes**	**Roosevelt**

The names of Madison, Jackson, and Grant are omitted from the list given in this lesson, as they are not likely to be misspelled. The names Harrison and Adams should appear a second time. Where?

Wąsh'ĭng tŏn; Ăd'*a*mş; Jĕf'f*er* sŏn; Mŏn rō'; Văn Bū'r*en*; Hăr'rĭ sŏn; Tȳ'l*er*; Pōlk; Tāȳ'lōr; Fĭl'mōr; Pĭ'ērç; Bŭeh ăn'*a*n; Lĭn*c*'ŏln; Jŏhn'sŏn; Hāȳes.

Mark the names in the fourth column for pronunciation.

LESSON 110

Dictation Review.

The *echo* came across the *chasm.*

The glad *message* brought *cheer* and *comfort.*

The *treacherous sachem* killed the *settler* with a *tomahawk.*

The *lecturer* used simple *language.*

My *uncle* owns a *quaint phaeton.*

Who would not *choose* to have a beautiful *character* rather than be *peevish* or *surly?*

One hears a *queer* sound when he holds a *conch* to his ear.

LESSON 111

In the Millinery Store.

ribbon	**ornament**	**shirred**	**ruffle**
fashions	**buckles**	**chiffon**	**ruche**
pattern	**trimming**	**leghorn**	**velveteen**
bonnet	**feathers**	**embroidery**	**tucked**
wreaths	**plumes**	**plaited**	**nobby**

rĭb'bŏn; făsh'ị̆ŏns; păt'tẽrn; bŏn'nĕt; ẏrēa̱thş; ôr'nȧ m*e*nt; bŭe'klę̣s; trĭm'mĭng; fē̱a̱th'ẽrs; plūmę̣s; shĭrt̨ęd; çhĭf fŏn'; lĕg'-hôrn, a straw plaiting; ĕm broid'ẽr ў; plāi̱t'ĕd.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 112

Heard on the Playground.

pitcher	**goals**	**commy**	**taw**
catcher	**umpire**	**alley**	**fudge**
fielder	**referee**	**agate**	**carnelian**
innings	**coach**	**chinas**	**knuckle**
foul	**linesman**	**evers**	**shooter**

pĭt̨ch'ẽr; că̱tch'ẽr; fi̱ēld'ẽr; ĭn'nĭngs; foul; gō̱a̱ls; ŭm'pīrę̣, the one who sees that the rules of a game are observed; rĕf´ẽr ē̱ę̣', the one to whom disputes in games are referred; eō̱a̱ch; līnę̣s'-m*a*n; eŏm'mў; ăl'lę̣ў; ăg'ăt̨ę̣; chĭ'nȧs; ĕv'ẽrs.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column.

LESSON 113

Breeds of Animals.

Poultry	Swine
Plymouth Rock	**Berkshire**
Wyandotte	**Poland China**
Leghorn	**Chester White**
Houdan	**Tamworth**
Cochins	**Yorkshire**
Cattle	Sheep
Guernsey	**Shropshire**
Ayrshire	**Merino**
Holstein-Fresian	**Cheviot**
Hereford	**South-Down**
Galloway	**Oxford-Down**

Plўm'o̱ŭth Rŏ̱k; Wў'*a*n dŏtt̨ę̣; Lĕg'hôrn; Hou'(=o͞o)d*a*n; C̱ō'chĭnş; Bẽrk'shīrę̣; Pō'l*a*nd Chī'nȧ; Chĕs't*e*r Whīt̨ę̣; Tăm'-w*o*rth; Yôrk'shīrę̣; G̱ę̣rn'şę̣ў; Âẏr'shīrę̣; Hōl'st̨ēin-Frē'si(=h)*a*n; Hĕr'*e* f*o*rd; G̱ăl'l*o* wāẏ.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column.

LESSON 114

In Mexico and Central America.

pulque	**maguey**	**cordage**	**Yucatan**
sisal	**banana**	**vanilla**	**Nicaragua**
hammock	**cochineal**	**mahogany**	**Colon**
hovel	**malaria**	**Vera Cruz**	**Costa Rica**
half-breed	**tortilla**	**Panama**	**Chihuahua**

pul'qu(=k)e(=ă), an intoxicating Mexican drink; sĭ săl', a Yucatan fiber used for cordage; hăm'mŏc̣k; hŏv'ĕl, a hut; hăl'f-brēe̤d; măg'uey(=wā), the century plant; bȧ nä'nȧ; e͡ŏch'ĭ nēa̤l, a dye; mȧ lā'rĭ ȧ, a disease with fever, ague, etc.; tôr tĭl'l(+y)ä; e͡ôrd'ăg̣e̤; vȧ nĭl'lȧ; mȧ hŏg̃'ȧ nў; Ve̤'rä Cru̇z(=s); Păn *a* mä'.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically.

LESSON 115

Small Words often Misspelled.

fulfill	**any**	**recess**	**toward**
fully	**been**	**spare**	**until**
woolen	**once**	**squirrel**	**sign**
although	**whose**	**surprise**	**chose**
wholly	**ready**	**thought**	**choose**

fu̇l fĭl'; fu̇l'lў; wo͝ol'ĕn; a̤l thōu̇g̣h'; ẉhōl'lў; a(=ĕ)'nў; be(=ĭ)e̤n; *wo͝n*çe̤; ẉhǫse̤; rĕa̤d'ў; re̤ çĕss'; spârc̣; squīr'rĕl; sûr prīse̤'; tho(=a̤)u̇g̣ht.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, and find the meanings of *chose* and *choose*, noting carefully the distinction between them.

LESSON 116

Trees.

locust	**spruce**	**catalpa**	**fir**
linden	**hemlock**	**cypress**	**alder**
poplar	**larch**	**palmetto**	**maple**
hickory	**sycamore**	**banyan**	**ebony**
cedar	**holly**	**willow**	**chestnut**

lō'ĕust; lĭn'dэn; pŏp'lār; hĭ¢k'ō rў; çē'dār; spru̧ç¢; hĕm'lŏ¢k; lärch; sўe'ä mōr¢; hŏl'lў; eä tăl'pä; çў'prĕs¢; păl mĕt'tō; băn'yan; wĭl'lō₩.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 117

Animals in North America.

moose	**cougar**	**prairie dog**	**buzzard**
badger	**coyote**	**opossum**	**tortoise**
chipmunk	**raccoon**	**eskimo dog**	**ermine**
woodchuck	**panther**	**guinea fowl**	**sable**
bison	**caribou**	**curlew**	**otter**

mōōs¢; băd¢g'ĕr; chĭp'mŭn̨k; wŏŏd'chŭ¢k; bī'sŏn; e̊ọ̧'gär; e̊ọ̧'ō tē; răe e̊ōōn'; păn'thĕr; e̊ăr'ĭ bọ̧; prāi'rie̊ dŏg̃; ō pŏs'sŭm; ĕs'kĭ mō dŏg̃; g̃u̧ĭn'e̊à fowl; e̊ûr'l¢w(=ū.)

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary.

LESSON 118

In Canada.

sledges	**Canuck**	**Manitoba**	**Ottawa**
reindeer	**Canadian**	**Mackenzie**	**Quebec**
parliament	**Eskimos**	**Saskatchewan**	**Montreal**
provinces	**Keewatin**	**Assiniboia**	**Halifax**
dominion	**Klondike**	**Yukon**	**Winnipeg**

slĕd¢g'ĕs; re̊ın'dēe̊r; pär'lĭ¸ment, the governmental council; prŏv'ĭnç ĕs; dŏ mĭn'i(=y)ŏn; €à nŭ¢k', a Canadian; €à nā'dĭ an; Ĕs'kĭ mōs; Kē¢ wä'tĭn, a district attached to Manitoba; Klŏn'dīke; Măn ĭ tō bä'; Măe kĕn'zĭ¢; Săs kă¢h'ĕ wa̧n'; Ăs sĭn ĭ boi'a; Yu̧'kŏn.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Ottawa is from an Indian word, meaning *traders;* Quebec is an Algonquin Indian term, meaning "take care of the rock;"

Montreal is the French for Royal Mountain, and was so named by the French explorer, Cartier, in 1534-35; Winnipeg is of Indian derivation, meaning *muddy water.*

LESSON 119

Cities in the United States Difficult to Spell.

Indianapolis	**Los Angeles**	**Des Moines**	**Savannah**
Alleghany	**Memphis**	**Mobile**	**Sioux City**
Worcester	**Seattle**	**Montpelier**	**Tallahassee**
Syracuse	**Chattanooga**	**Poughkeepsie**	**Valparaiso**
Paterson	**Cheyenne**	**Raleigh**	**Oshkosh**

Ĭn′dĭ ăn ăp′ŏ lĭs; Ăl′lē gẖā′nў (Indian, river of the *Alligewi*); Wo͝or͝ces′tẽr; Sўr′a eūsẹ́; Păt′ẽr sŏn; Lōs An′g(=H)ĕl ĕs (Spanish, "the angels," "city of the angels"); Mĕm′phĭs ("the temple of the Good God"); Sẹ̆ ăt′ṯlẹ; Chăt′ta nōō′gà; Çhẹ̄y′ĕnnẹ′; Dẹs Moinẹs′; Mō bīlẹ′ (corrupted from *Mauvill*); Mŏnt pē′lĭ ẽr (French, "mountain of the young girls"); Pŏṯẖkẖ ke(=ĭ)ẹp′sĭẹ (Indian, *shallow inlet, safe harbor for small boats*); Ra′lẹ̄ẖ (named in honor of Sir Walter *Raleigh*, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Sioux City received its name from the Sioux tribe of Indians; Tallahassee is of Indian derivation, meaning "old town."

LESSON 120

Dictation Review.

The *leghorn* hat was *ornamented* with *ribbon* and *chiffon.*

The *ermine*, *sable*, and *otter* are found in the far North.

The *umpire* said that the ball was a *foul.*

In some of the *Canadian provinces*, *sledges* are drawn by *reindeer.*

The boy thinks *carnelians* are better than *chinas* as *shooters.*

Sisal comes from *Yucatan.*

The *bison* is less common than it *once* was.

SIXTH GRADE

LESSON 121

"Th" aspirate, as in "thin;" "th" sonant, as in "the."

wrath	**oaths**	**thievery**	**through**
wreath	**theory**	**thigh**	**thought**
wreaths	**therefore**	**thimble**	**threaten**
youths	**thermometer**	**though**	**throttle**
oath	**thicket**	**thorough**	**thwart**

ŧrăth; ŧrēȶh; ŧrēȶhŧs; ɏo͞uths; ōȶh; ōȶhŧs; thē'ō rў; thêrȩ' fōrȩ or thērȩ'fōrȩ; thēr mŏm'ĕ tēr; thĭc̣k'ĕt, a collection of trees or shrubs closely set; thi̱ēv'ēr ў; thīg̱h; thĭm'blȩ; thō͞ug̱h; thôr'ō͞ug̱h throu͞g̱h; thou(=a)g̱ht; thrĕȶ'ȩn; thrŏt'tlȩ; thwart.

Look up the meanings of *theory, throttle,* and *thwart.*

The words *bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, wreath,* and *moth* are aspirate in the singular and sonant in the plural. Noun forms are aspirate; verb forms are sonant; as, "brĕȶh," "brēȶhȩ."

LESSON 122

Grammatical Terms.

abstract	**neuter**	**antecedent**	**positive**
collective	**nominative**	**apposition**	**comparative**
gender	**possessive**	**cardinal**	**superlative**
masculine	**objective**	**ordinal**	**complement**
feminine	**declension**	**descriptive**	**attribute**

ăb străet'; eŏl lĕc'tĭvȩ; ġĕn'dēr; măs'eū lĭnȩ; fĕm'ĭ nĭnȩ; nȩū'tēr; nŏm'ĭ nȧ tĭvȩ; pŏş şĕs'ĭvȩ; ŏb jĕc'tĭvȩ; dē elĕn'sion; ăn'tē çēd'ent; ăp'pō şĭ'tion; eär'dĭ nal; ôr'dĭ nal (one, two, three,

etc., are the cardinal numbers; first, second, third, etc., are the ordinal numbers); dĕ serĭp'tĭvę̣.

Look up the remaining words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation. In studying the word *comparative*, notice that the third syllable is *a*; observe, also, that the second syllable of *complement* is pl*e*, and be careful never to confuse this word with *compliment.*

LESSON 123

"ę̣" as in "ę̣ight;" "ï" as in "polïce."

prey	**whey**	**pique**	**magazine**
vein	**feint**	**machine**	**antique**
unfeigned	**neigh**	**intrigue**	**fatigue**
eighth	**convey**	**suite**	**caprice**
veiling	**skein**	**unique**	**ravine**

"ā" is an equivalent of "ę̣;" "ē" is an equivalent of "ĭ."

pre ȳ; ve ı̣n; ŭn fe ı̣g n ę̣d′, sincere, real; e ı̣g h t(+t)h; ve ı̣l′ĭng, hiding from view; whe ȳ; fe ı̣nt, a pretense; ne ı̣g h; ĕon ve ȳ′; ske ı̣n (note carefully the order of the *e* and *i*); măg′a zïne′; ăntïq(=k) ū ę̣′, old, out of fashion; fa tïg ū ę̣′; ea prïç ę̣′, whim, fancy; ra vïn ę̣′.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any with which you are not acquainted. The pronunciation of *intrigue* and *suite* should be especially noted.

LESSON 124

Weather.

temperature	**extreme**	**meridian**	**severe**
prevailing	**isotherm**	**humid**	**inclement**
probable	**average**	**altitude**	**showers**
pressure	**evaporate**	**drought**	**frigid**
equable	**variable**	**forecast**	**precipitation**

The Weather Bureau of the National Government places daily in the postoffices maps of the United States with weather forecasts indicated.

tĕm'pēr ȧ tûr‡; prē vā‡l'ĭng; prŏb'ȧ bl‡; prĕs(+h)‡'ụr‡; ē'quȧ-bl‡, equal and uniform temperature; mē rĭd'ĭ *a*n; hū'mĭd, damp; ăl'tĭ tūd‡; drou‡t (do not omit the final *t*); fōr‡'eȧst; sē vēr‡'; ĭn clĕm'*e*nt, severe, as applied to the weather; show'ērş; frĭ‡'ĭd; prē çĭp'ĭ tā'tion, rainfall.

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, and then consult the dictionary to find whether your work is correct; also find the meanings of any new words.

LESSON 125

Relating to Education.

tuition	**junior**	**professor**	**university**
instruction	**senior**	**faculty**	**pedagogue**
enrollment	**scientific**	**discipline**	**college**
freshman	**classical**	**principal**	**assistant**
sophomore	**diploma**	**academy**	**certificate**

jūn'i(=y)ŏr; sēn'i(=y)ōr; s‡ī'ĕn tĭf'ĭe; clăs'sĭ c*a*l; dĭ plō'mȧ; prō fĕs‡'ŏr (there is but one *f* in this word; the abbreviation is *Prof.*); făe'ŭl tȳ; dĭs'çĭ plĭn‡, training—correction; prĭn'çĭ p*a*l (this word should be carefully distinguished from *principle*, both in spelling and meaning); ȧ eăd'ē mȳ; ū'nĭ vēr'sĭ tȳ; pĕd'ȧ gŏg‡, a schoolmaster (literally, one who leads little children); eŏl'lĕg‡; ȧs sĭst'*a*nt; çēr tĭf'ĭ eāt‡.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them diacritically and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar. Give the word *sophomore* special attention, noting that it contains three syllables; never shorten it, in spelling or pronunciation.

LESSON 126

Cities of the United States Difficult to Spell.

Roanoke	**Kalamazoo**	**Moline**	**Natchez**
Norfolk	**Menomonee**	**Chautauqua**	**Tucson**
Atlanta	**Marietta**	**Bismarck**	**Phœnix**
Mackinaw	**Maumee**	**Dubuque**	**Laramie**
Marquette	**Peoria**	**Wichita**	**Spokane**

Rō′*a* nōkȩ (Indian—*sea-shell* or *wampum*); Nôr′fo|k; At lăn′t*a*; Măc̣k′ĭ nąw (an abbreviation of *Michitimackinac*); Mär-q(=k)u̧ĕtt̨ȩ′; Kăl′*a* m*a* zōō′ (Indian—a term derived from stones seen through the water, which, by refraction, look like otters); M*e* nŏm′*o* nēȩ; Mā′rĭ ĕt′t*a*; Mąu̧ mēȩ′; Pĕ ō′rĭ *a*; Năt̨ch′*ez*; Tūc̣-sŏn′; Phu̧ē′nĭx; Lăr′*a* mi̧ē; Spō′kănȩ′ (note particularly that the *a* in the last syllable is short).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the third column. Do not omit the *c* in "*Bismarck.*" *Chautauqua* is a corruption of an Indian phrase meaning "foggy place."

LESSON 127

Unaccented Syllables ending in a Consonant.

Rule.—When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has its regular short sound, sometimes slightly obscured.

panic	**pathos**	**parcel**	**arrange**
secret	**afford**	**silent**	**companion**
muffin	**admission**	**inhabit**	**complete**
zenith	**committee**	**element**	**conceit**
funnel	**disappoint**	**accept**	**pugilist**

When the vowels *e* and *a* are obscured, they are printed in italics.

The vowels in unaccented syllables should not be made too prominent in speech; but the sound of short *u* in the last

syllable of such words as *silent* and *element* should be carefully avoided.

păn'ĭc; sē'ẹrĕt; mŭf'fĭn; *zē'nĭth*, the point of the heavens directly overhead; fŭn'nĕl; pā'thŏs; ăf fōrd'; ăd mĭs'sion; cŏm-mĭt'tẹ̀ẹ̀ (note that the *m*, *t*, and *e* are doubled); dĭs'ăp point'; pär'-çel, a package; sĭ'lent; ĭn hăb'ĭt; ĕl'ĕ ment; ăe çĕpt'.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 128

In South America.

silvas	**tapioca**	**llama**	**niter**
llanos	**condor**	**jaguar**	**saltpeter**
pampas	**coucan**	**tapir**	**guano**
cocoa	**peccary**	**alligator**	**chinchilla**
cocaine	**armadillo**	**penguin**	**lasso**

sĭl'vȧs, vast woodland plains; ll̤ä'nōs, extensive plains, with or without vegetation; păm'pȧs, vast plains in the central and southern part of the Argentine Republic; cō'cō; cō'cāĭnẹ̀, a bitter, white, crystalline substance used in medicine to relieve pain; ll̤ä'mȧ, an animal related to the camel; jăg̃'u(=w)är (note the order of the *u* and *a* in the second syllable), a large and powerful animal of the cat family; tā'pīr; ăl'lĭ g̃ā'tŏr; pĕn'-gu(=w)ĭn, a bird; nī'tẽr (also spelled nitre); sa̤lt'pē'tẽr (or saltpetre), a chemical salt—called either niter or saltpeter; g̃u(=w)ä'-nō, a fertilizer found on coasts and islands where seabirds nest; chĭn chĭl'là, a fur-bearing animal a little larger than the squirrel; lăs'sō, a long rope, with a running noose, used in catching cattle.

Look up the words in the second column in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of all with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 129

Rule for "a" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—When "a" forms or ends an unaccented syllable, it has the short Italian sound.

Cuba	**aroma**	**abate**	**alkali**
America	**mania**	**aorta**	**across**
gala	**dialect**	**area**	**asthma**
cadet	**sofa**	**cupola**	**cafe**
larva	**botany**	**lapel**	**catarrh**

a followed by another vowel is long, as ȧ ē′rĭ *al.*

ȧ rō′mȧ, pleasant odor; mā′nĭ ȧ, insanity; dī′ȧ lĕct, speech marked by local peculiarities; sō′fȧ; bŏt′ȧ nў, the science which deals with plant life; ȧ bāt̨′, to lessen; ȧ ôr′tȧ, the great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs; ā′rē ȧ; eū′pō lȧ; lȧ pĕl′; ăl′kȧ lī, soda ash; ȧ erŏs̨′; ăs̨t̨h′mȧ, a bronchial disease; eȧ′fe̱′; eȧ tärt̨h′.

Mark the first five words in the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to make necessary corrections, and find the meanings of *gala*, *cadet*, and *larva*.

LESSON 130

Dictation Review. (Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

"Truth is *tough*. It will not *break*, like a *bubble*, at a *touch*; *nay*, you may kick it about all day, like a football, and it will be round and full at *evening*."

"I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are *moving*: to reach the port of heaven, we must *sail* sometimes with the wind and sometimes *against* it,—but we must sail and not drift nor *lie* at *anchor*."

"Build *thee* more *stately mansions*, O my soul,
As the swift *seasons* roll!
Leave thy low-*vaulted* past!
Let each new *temple*, *nobler* than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's *unresting* sea."

LESSON 131

Rule for "e," "o," or "u" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—"e," "o," or "u," forming or ending an unaccented syllable, is long, slightly shortened.

duet	theory	degree	numerical
creative	sobriety	veneer	elevate
memento	poetic	supreme	furrow
superior	jocose	provoke	plenteous
notoriety	recline	heroic	rebuke

dū ĕt', a composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental; erē ā'tĭvẹ, causing to exist; mē mĕn'tō, that which recalls to memory; sū pē'rĭ ōr, higher or greater in excellence; nō'tō rī'ĕ tў, the quality of being generally known; thē'ō rў, a doctrine or scheme of things; sō brī'ĕ tў, seriousness; pō ĕt'ĭc; jō cōsẹ', merry, humorous; rē elīnẹ'; dē grēẹ'; vē nēẹr', to overlay with a thin layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for outer finish; sū prēmẹ', highest, greatest; prō vōkẹ', to arouse, stir up; hē rō'ĭc.

Place diacritical markings upon the remaining words, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work; in addition, find the meanings of any of the words with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 132

Countries and Cities of South America.

Guiana	Bolivia	Brazil	Rio de Janeirc
Venezuela	Paraguay	Bogotá	La Paz
Colombia	Chile	Cayenne	Santiago
Ecuador	Argentina	Carácas	Valparaiso
Peru	Uruguay	Quito	Buenos Ayres

Gụï ä'nä; Vĕn'*e* zu(=w)ē'l*a* (Spanish, *little Venice*, so named

on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found on Lake Maracaybo); Cō lŏm'bï à (observe that the second syllable is spelled with an *o*); Ee u(=w)ä dōr′ (Spanish, *equator*, so named from its position under the line); Pe rụ′; Bŏ lĭv'ĭ *a* (named after General Simon *Bolivar*); Pä rä gu(=w)ą̆ȳ′; Chĭ'-le(=ă); Är′gĕn tï'nà; Ụ rụ gu(=w) ą̆ȳ′; Brà zĭl′ (from the Spanish or Portuguese name of the dye-wood exported from the country); Bō gō tä′; Cą̆ȳ ĕnṇę̆′, Cä rä′eäs; Qu(=k)ï′tō.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words.

LESSON 133

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables ending in silent "e."

Rule.—In unaccented syllables ending in silent "e," all vowels except "i" are long, with the sound shortened.

speculate	**picture**	**hurricane**	**selvage**
infuse	**separate**	**dotage**	**illuminate**
morose	**brimstone**	**obsolete**	**miniature**
premature	**animate**	**ultimate**	**prelude**
landscape	**cyclone**	**cleavage**	**populace**

There are some exceptions to the above rule.

pĭe′tûrę̆; sĕp′à rātę̆; brĭm′stōnę̆, sulphur; ăn′ĭ mātę̆, to enliven; çȳ′clōnę̆; hŭr'rĭ cānę̆; dō′tăġę̆, the childishness of old age; ŏb'sŏ-lētę̆, old, out of use; ŭl′tĭ mătę̆, final; clēą̆v′ăġę̆, the act of splitting; sĕl′va(=ĕ)ġę̆, the edge of cloth which is woven so as to prevent raveling; ĭl lū′mĭ nātę̆, to make light; mĭn′ĭ à tûrę̆ (do not omit the *a* in the second syllable when spelling; it may be omitted in pronunciation); prĕl′ūdę̆, introduction; pŏp′ū lăçę̆, the people.

Look up the first five words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 134

"i" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—In unaccented syllables, "i" is usually short.

cubic	magic	emigrate	immigrate
direct	rabid	incentive	elastic
maniac	assassinate	panic	pallid
pumice	narrative	juvenile	origin
licorice	vindictive	firkin	audit

The terminations *-ise*, *-ize*, and *-ite* are usually long, as in *realize*, *appetite*, and *surmise*.

eū'bĭe; dĭ rĕet'; mā'nĭ ăe, a madman; pŭm'ĭçẹ, a very light, porous, volcanic, slaggy, lava; lĭe'ð rĭçẹ; măġ'ĭe; răb'ĭd, extremely violent; ăs săs'sĭ nātẹ (note that both *s*'s are doubled), to murder; năr'rą tĭvẹ, account, story; vĭn dĭe'tĭvẹ, revengeful; ĕm'ĭ grātẹ, to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of making a home; ĭn çĕn'tĭvẹ, encouragement; păn'ĭe, a sudden overpowering fright—a general fright concerning financial affairs; jū'vẽ nĭlẹ, pertaining to children; fĭr'kĭn, a small wooden vessel or cask.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the definitions of any words which are new to you.

LESSON 135

Words relating to the Church.

creed	apostle	deacon	vicar
disciple	canon	alms	chapel
psalm	angel	cowl	sanctuary
priest	anthem	sacrament	choir
martyr	altar	ritual	cloister

erēẹd, the principles of a faith; dĭs çī'plẹ, a follower of a faith; ƥsäḷm, a poetical composition of praise; prḭ̄est; mär'tẏr, one who is put to death for his religion; ą pŏs'tḷẹ, one of the twelve disciples of Christ (never allow yourself to confuse this word with

epistle); e̊ăn'o̊n, a church law; ān'ġĕl; ą̆n'thĕm, a part of the Scriptures set to sacred music; ą̈l'tār, the communion table; dēą̈'-e̊o̊n, a church officer; ą̈lms̱, anything given to relieve the poor; e̊owl, a monk's hood; săe'rą *m*ent, the Lord's Supper; rĭt'ū *al*, a form of divine service in a particular church.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 136

Newspapers and Printing.

subscription	**renewal**	**circular**	**paging**
editorial	**daily**	**electrotype**	**compositor**
circulation	**weekly**	**galley**	**manuscript**
advertisement	**issue**	**contributor**	**linotype**
mention	**poster**	**subscriber**	**lithograph**

sŭb serĭp'tion; ĕd'ĭ tō'rĭ *al*, an article containing the views of the editor; çĭr'e̊ū lā'tion; ăd vēr'tĭs̱e̊ *m*ent; mĕn'tion; rē new(=ū)'*al*; dāą̈'lў; wē̊k'lў; ĭs(+h)ą̈'ū̆e̊; pōst'ēr, a large bill to be posted in public places; pā'ġĭng, the marking or numbering of the pages of a book; e̊ŏm pŏs̱'ĭ tōr; măn'ū serĭpt, written copy; līn'ō tўpe̊; lĭth'ō ġrąph, a print.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 137

Dry Goods Store.

prints	**mittens**	**flannel**	**challis**
linen	**calico**	**merino**	**chintz**
hose	**handkerchief**	**alpaca**	**apron**
veiling	**ticking**	**cashmere**	**bonnet**
muslin	**delaine**	**cassimere**	**gingham**

prints, cloths figured by stamping; lĭn'ĕn, cloth made of flax; hōsḙ, stockings; vḙl'ĭng, a thin fabric for covering the face; mŭs'lĭn, a thin cotton cloth; mĭt'tĕns; eăl'ĭ eō; hăn'd'kēr chĭḙf; tĭc'k'ĭng, a strong, closely woven linen or cotton fabric, of which cases for mattresses for beds are made; dē lā'nḙ', a kind of fabric for women's dresses; çhăl'lĭs, a soft and delicate woolen, or woolen and silk; chĭntz(=s), cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other designs, in a number of different colors and often glazed; ā'prŏn; bŏn'nĕt; gĭng'hăm.

LESSON 138

Troublesome Words.

against	**between**	**caught**	**horrible**
almost	**burglar**	**drowned**	**neither**
already	**autumn**	**failure**	**listen**
always	**choose**	**field**	**leather**
among	**separate**	**freeze**	**orphan**

ă ga(=ĕ)nst'; al'mōst; al rĕad'y; al'wāys; ă mŏng'; bē twēn'; bûr'glār; au'tŭm; chōōsḙ; sĕp'ă rātḙ (see *a rat* in this word); eaught; drownḙd (be careful to pronounce this word as one syllable); fā'l'ūrḙ; fēld; frēzḙ. Notice that there is but one *l* in the following words: *Almost*, *already*, *always*.

Place diacritical markings upon the remaining words, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 139

In the Carpenter's Shop.

joist	**studding**	**casings**	**miter joint**
scantling	**lintel**	**dimension stuff**	**rafters**
sheathing	**flooring**	**paneling**	**mortise**
shingles	**lathing**	**gables**	**tenon**
clapboards	**piece stuff**	**baluster**	**battens**

joist, a piece of timber laid flat, or nearly so, to which the

planks of the floor, or the laths of the ceiling, are nailed; sĕănt'-lĭng, a piece of timber sawed of a small size; shēa̤th'ĭng, material used for covering; shĭn'gl̤s; ĕlăp(=b)'bŏa̤rd̤s, the narrow boards, thicker at one edge than at the other, used for weatherboarding the outside of a house; stŭd'dĭng, material for joists; lĭn'tĕl, a horizontal beam over an opening, carrying the weight imposed upon it from above it because of its resistance to a crosswise break; fl̤ōr'ĭng; läth'ĭng; p̤ēc̤e stŭf̤; ĕā'sĭngs, the framework around doors or windows; dĭ mĕn'sion stŭf̤; păn'ĕl ĭng; gā'bl̤s; băl'ŭs tēr.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 140

Dictation Review. (John Greenleaf Whittier.)

"And *prayer* is made and *praise* is given
By all things near and far;
The *ocean looketh* up to heaven,
And *mirrors* every star.
The green earth sends her *incense* up
From many a *mountain* shrine;
From folded leaf and *dewy* cup
She *pours* her *sacred* wine."

"Within our beds awhile we *heard*
The wind that round the *gables roared,*
With now and then a *ruder* shock,
Which made our very *bedsteads* rock.
We heard the *loosened clapboards* tost,
The board-nails *snapping* in the frost;
And on us, *through* the *unplastered* wall,
Felt the light sifted snow-flakes fall.
But sleep stole on, as sleep will do
When hearts are light and life is new."

LESSON 141

Words with "ie" and "ei."

Rule 6. "'i' before 'e,'
Except after 'c,'
Or when sounded as 'a'
As in 'neighbor' and 'weigh.'"

believe	deceit	niece	deceive
piece	perceive	receipt	reprieve
priest	lien	mischief	heinous
receive	ceiling	friend	frontier
frieze	brief	grieve	conceit

The word "*lice*" may aid the pupil in remembering that "e" comes first after "c," and that "i" follows after "l" or any other letter than "c."

bē lēvē'; plēçē; prēst; rē çēlvē'; trlāzē, any carved band in a building; dē çēlt'; pēr çēlvē'; lēn, a claim in law; çēl'ĭng; brlēf; nlēçē; rē çēlpt'; mĭs'chĭēf; frlĕnd; grlēvē. Use the dictionary in finding the meanings of the words in the last column.

LESSON 142

Exceptions to the rule for "ei" and "ie."

sleight	mullein	heirloom	heir
species	forfeit	seize	seizure
neither	leisure	height	weird
either	surfeit	foreign	seine
heifer	sovereign	financier	counterfeit

slēĭght, sleight of hand; spē'ç(+h)lēş; nēl'thēr; ēl'thēr; hĕlf'ēr; mŭl'lēĭn, a troublesome weed; fôr'fēĭt, to lose, or lose the right to, by some error, fault, offense, or crime; lēl'ş(+h)ûrē (Be careful to give the long sound to "e" in the first syllable,) unoccupied time; sûr'fēĭt, to fill to satisfaction or to disgust; sôv'ēr ēĭgn; hēlr'lōōm; sēlzē; hēĭght; fôr'ēĭgn; fĭn´ăn çlēr', one acquainted with money matters.

Look up the remaining words, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 143

The Prefix *mis* means *wrong*.

misspell	**miscount**	**mislead**	**misguidance**
misapply	**misdeal**	**misshapen**	**misappropriate**
misbehave	**misfit**	**misstate**	**misdemeanor**
misbelieve	**misfortune**	**mistaken**	**mispronunciation**
miscolor	**mishap**	**misrule**	**misjudgment**

mĭs spĕll′; mĭs′ăp plȳ′; mĭs′bē hāv′ę; mĭs′bē lī̤ēv′ę; mĭs eȯl′ōr; mĭs eount′; mĭs dē̤l′; mĭs fĭt′; mĭs fôr′tūn̤ę; mĭs hăp′; mĭs lē̤d′; mĭs shāp′ę̇n; mĭs stāt′ę; mĭs tāk′ę̇n; mĭs rụl′ę.

Look up the words in the final column, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 144

Signs and Abbreviations.

@	**at**	**dr.**	**debtor**
acc. or acct.	**account**	**doz.**	**dozen**
bal.	**balance**	**hhd.**	**hogshead**
bbl.	**barrel**	**lb.**	**pound**
cr.	**creditor**	**pay't**	**payment**
pd.	**paid**	**atty.**	**attorney**
per	**by**	**agt.**	**agent**
rec'd	**received**	**bls.**	**bales**
yd.	**yard**	**cts. or ct.**	**cents**
ea.	**each**	**c. or cub.**	**cubic**

Business men usually begin the abbreviations for barrel, dozen, pound, etc., with small letters, though it is not considered an error if such abbreviations are capitalized.

LESSON 145

The Prefix "re" means "back" or "again."

redouble	**readmit**	**recommend**	**reënforce**
remove	**reanimate**	**recommit**	**regenerate**
reclaim	**reapply**	**recreate**	**reimburse**
reaction	**rebaptize**	**recriminate**	**recompense**
readjust	**rebuild**	**reëlect**	**represent**

The *dieresis* (as in reëlect) is used to indicate that both vowels are sounded.

rē do͝ŏb'lę; rē mo͝ve'; rē elāi̯m'; rē ăe'tion; rē´ăd jŭst'; rē´ăd-mĭt'; rē ăn'ĭ mātę, to put new life into; rē´ăp plī'; rē´băp tīzę'; rē bo͝ild'; rēe´ŏm mĕnd'; rē´e͡ŏm mĭt'; rē´erē ātę'; rē erĭm'ĭ nātę, to return one charge with another; rē´ē lĕet'.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar, using the dictionary.

LESSON 146

"q" followed by "u."

"qu" usually has the sound of "kw;" "q" is always followed by "u."

sacque	**quandary**	**quaff**	**quartet**
acquaint	**quorum**	**quadrille**	**quart**
quarrel	**brusque**	**quaking**	**quay**
aqueduct	**inquire**	**qualm**	**queen**
squeeze	**mosque**	**quarry**	**quarantine**

săeqo͝ę, an outer garment, with sleeves, worn by women; ăe quāi̯nt (do not omit the "c" in this word); quạr'rĕl; ăq'uĕ-dŭct, a channel for conveying water, especially one for supplying large cities with water; squēęzę; quạn'dà rў (do not omit the "a" in the second syllable), a state of difficulty or doubt; quō'rŭm, such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; brụsq(=k)o͝ę, rough and blunt in manner; ĭn quīrę'; mŏsq(=k)o͝ę, a Moham-

medan church; quạr tĕt′, a set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; quạr′tŏ, having four leaves to the sheet; q(=k)u̧a(=ē)y̨, a wharf formed toward the sea; quēę̄n; quạr′*a*n tin̨ę̄′, to compel to remain in a given place because of the presence of contagious disease.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 147

The Prefix "dis" means "not," "lacking."

disarm	**discontinue**	**disinfect**	**displease**
dishonest	**disallow**	**disagree**	**dissimilar**
dishonor	**disconnect**	**disengage**	**disobey**
disown	**disapproval**	**disfranchise**	**dishearten**
disunion	**discourteous**	**disinherit**	**disproportion**

The words in the first column, with *disaster, discern, dissolve, disease,* and *dismal,* are the only words in which *dis* is pronounced *diz.*

dĭs′e᷑o᷑n tĭn′ū̆e᷑; dĭs′ăl low′; dĭs′e᷑o᷑n nĕet′; dĭs′ăp pro᷑v′*a*l; dĭs-e᷑o᷑ûr′tē᷑ o᷑ŭs; dĭs′ĭn fĕet′; dĭs′*a* grēę̄′; dĭs′ĕn gāġe᷑′; dĭs frăn′chĭs̨e᷑; dĭs′ĭn hĕr′ĭt; dĭs plēa̧s̨e᷑′; dĭs sĭm′ĭ lār; dĭs′ō be᷑y̨′; dĭs he᷑ärt′e᷑n; dĭs′prŏ pōr′tion.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of the words which are new to you.

LESSON 148

"x" (unmarked)="ks;" "x̱" has the sound of "gz."

exit	**explain**	**exist**	**executive**
excel	**extra**	**exhaust**	**exertion**
excite	**exile**	**exhibit**	**example**
exquisite	**exclude**	**exact**	**exonerate**
extreme	**excuse**	**examine**	**auxiliary**

ĕx'ĭt; ĕx(=k) çĕl'; ĕx(=k) çītę'; ĕx'quĭ ṣitę (note the pronunciation carefully); ĕx trēmę'; ĕx ĭst'; ĕx ḥąụst'; ĕx ḥĭb'ĭt; ĕx ăet'; ĕx ăm'ĭnę; ĕx ĕe'ū tĭvę; ĕx ēr'tion; ĕx ăm'plę; ĕx ŏn'ēr ātę, to clear of something that lies upon one, as an accusation or imputation; ąụx ĭl'i(=y)à rў (note that there is only one *l*,) aiding, helping.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 149

Words relating to Arithmetic.

annexing	**varying**	**approximates**	**shilling**
ciphers	**ascending**	**apothecaries**	**sovereign**
similar	**descending**	**circular**	**parallel**
cisterns	**rectangle**	**longitude**	**diagonal**
linear	**breadth**	**guinea**	**trapezoid**

ăn nĕx'ĭng, adding; çī'phērṣ; sĭm'ĭ lār; çĭs'tērnṣ; lĭn'ē ār; vā'rў ĭng; ăs çĕnd'ĭng; dē sçĕnd'ĭng; rĕe'tăn'gḷę; brĕḍth; ăpprŏx'ĭ mātę, comes near to exactness; à pŏth'ē eă rĭęṣ, druggists; çĭr'eū lār; lŏn'ġĭ tūdę; ġụĭn'ēḍ, an English gold coin (not coined since the issue of sovereigns in 1817).

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 150

Dictation Review. (James Russell Lowell.)

"Before man made us *citizens*, great Nature made us men."

" And what is so *rare* as a day in June;
Then, if ever, come *perfect* days."

" New *occasions* teach new *duties;*
Time makes *ancient* good *uncouth;*
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep *abreast* of Truth."

"No man was *born* into the world whose work
Is not born with him. There is *always* work
And tools to work *withal*, for those who will;
And *blessed* are the *horny* hands of toil!
The *busy* world *shoves angrily* aside
The man who stands with arms *akimbo* set,
Until occasion tells him what to do;
And he who waits to have his task marked out
Shall die and leave his *errand unfulfilled*."

LESSON 151

The endings "er," "or," "art," "ard," "ster," "ıan," "ist" mean "one who."

loafer	**sailor**	**druggist**	**braggart**
builder	**actor**	**dullard**	**claimant**
forger	**servant**	**musician**	**youngster**
reporter	**trickster**	**machinist**	**pianist**
editor	**librarian**	**florist**	**laggard**

lōa̤f'ēr; bu̧ĭld'ēr; fōr'ger; rē pōrt'ēr, one who reports the news for newspapers; ĕd'ĭ tōr; sā̤l'ōr; ăc'tōr; sĕrv'*a*nt; trĭc̣k'stēr, one who cheats; lĭ brā'rĭ *a*n; drŭg'gĭst; dŭl̤l'ărd, a stupid person; mŭ ṣĭ'ci*a*n; mȧ çhĭn'ĭst; flō'rĭst.

Look up the remaining words, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of any which are new to you.

LESSON 152

"ti" and "ci"="sh."

patient	**sufficient**	**appreciate**	**ancient**
notion	**delicious**	**precious**	**auction**
caution	**condition**	**nutritious**	**education**
attention	**physician**	**emotion**	**recitation**
suspicion	**facial**	**partial**	**conscious**

sŭf fĭ'ci*e*nt; dē lĭ'ci̧ŭs; c̣ŏn dĭ'tion; phў ṣĭ'ci*a*n; fā'ci*a*l, per-

taining to the face; ăp prē'cĭ ātẹ; prĕ'cio͝ŭs; nu͝ trĭ'tio͝ŭs, nourishing; ē mō'tion, feeling; păr'tia͟l; ān'cie͟nt, very old; ą̇u̇c'tion, a public sale of property to the highest bidder; ĕd'ū eā'tion; rĕç'ĭtā'tion; e͝on'sci͝ŭs, aware of, having knowledge of one's own thoughts.

LESSON 153

Words Often Mispronounced.

writing	**kept**	**noting**	**accept**
seeking	**crept**	**seeing**	**except**
judging	**correct**	**fighting**	**object**
pudding	**defect**	**helping**	**perfect**
saying	**acts**	**giving**	**direct**

The omission of the "g" in pronouncing the ending "ing," in such words as are given in the first and third columns, and failing to sound the "t" in such words as are found in the second and fourth columns, are not only evidences of carelessness but often lead to misspelling.

ẏrīt'ĭng; sēẹk'ĭng; jŭd̨g'ĭng; pud'dĭng; sāẏ'ĭng; nōt'ĭng; sēẹ'ĭng; fīg̣t'ĭng; hĕlp'ĭng; gĭv'ĭng; ăe çĕpt'; ĕx çĕpt'; ŏb'jĕct; pẽr'fĕct; dĭ rĕct'. Notice that the final "e" is dropped when the suffix *ing* is added to *write*, *judge*, *note*, and *give*.

LESSON 154

Words ending in "tion" and "sion."

assertion	**dissension**	**operation**	**recreation**
excursion	**discretion**	**creation**	**expulsion**
ambition	**adoption**	**collision**	**impression**
supplication	**oppression**	**perfection**	**omission**
extension	**confession**	**occasion**	**delusion**

The ending *tion* is always pronounced *shun*. The ending *sion* is pronounced *zhun* when it is preceded by an accented vowel, and *shun* when it is preceded by a consonant of an accented syllable.

dĭs sĕn'sion, quarrel; dĭs erĕ'tion, carefulness; ȧ dŏp'tion; ŏp prĕs'sion, the act of treating cruelly; ĕon fĕs'sion, the admission of a debt or crime; ŏp'ĕr ā'tion; erė̆ ā'tion, the act of causing to exist; eŏl lĭ'sion (note that there is only *one* "s"); pẽrfĕe'tion; ŏe eā'sion; rĕe'rė̆ ā'tion, amusement, sport; ĕx pŭl'sion, the act of driving or forcing out; ĭm prĕs'sion; ŏ mĭs'sion (notice that there is only *one* "m"); dė̆ lū'sion, deception, a misleading of the mind.

LESSON 155

Suffix "ize" means "to make."

sterilize	**idolize**	**fertilize**	**generalize**
vaporize	**itemize**	**vocalize**	**victimize**
economize	**realize**	**crystallize**	**scandalize**
patronize	**agonize**	**italicize**	**civilize**
symbolize	**legalize**	**neutralize**	**apologize**

stĕr'ĭl īzḝ; vā'pŏr īzḝ; ė̆ eŏn'ŏ mīzḝ; păt'rŏn īzḝ (be careful to pronounce with the short sound of "a"); sym'bŏl īzḝ; fẽr'tĭlīzḝ; vō'eal īzḝ; erys'tal līzḝ (be careful to double the "l" in this word); ĭ tăl'ĭ çīzḝ; nḝū'tral īzḝ; ġĕn'ẽr al īzḝ; vĭe'tĭm īzḝ; seăn'dal īzḝ, çĭv'ĭ līzḝ; ȧ pŏl'ŏ ġīzḝ.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you have no acquaintance.

LESSON 156

"i" with the sound of "y" in "yes," as in "onion."

opinion	**pavilion**	**genial**	**onion**
million	**convenient**	**familiar**	**courtier**
peculiar	**genius**	**warrior**	**auxiliary**
companion	**behavior**	**dominion**	**millionaire**
pinion	**battalion**	**trillion**	**valiant**

This sound of "i" is unmarked and is sometimes called the "consonant sound of i" and sometimes called "i sub-vocal."

pa̍ vĭl'ĭon, a large tent; e̍ŏn vēn'ĭ*e*nt; ġēn'ĭŭs, talent; be̍ hāv'-ĭŏr; bă̍t tăl'ĭon, a body of troops; ġēn'ĭ*a*l, kindly; fa̍ mĭl'ĭār; wa̤r'-ṟĭŏr, an experienced soldier; dŏ mĭn'ĭon; trĭl'ḷĭon, a million millions; ŏn'ĭon; e̍ō̤rt'ĭēr, one who is in attendance at the court of a prince; a̤ḍ̤x ĭl'ĭa̍ rў, helping, aiding; mĭl'ḷĭon a̤r̤e̍', a person worth a million dollars or more; văl'ĭ*a*nt, brave. Notice carefully that there is but one "l" in the following words: *Pavilion, battalion, familiar, auxiliary,* and *valiant.*

Mark the words in the first column for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meaning of the word *pinion.*

LESSON 157.

Double "l" and single "l."

befall	**impel**	**foretell**	**expel**
refill	**install**	**excel**	**extol**
repel	**unwell**	**recall**	**withal**
compel	**dispel**	**rebel**	**till**
befell	**misspell**	**propel**	**until**

be̍ fa̤ll'; rē fĭll'; re̍ pĕl'; e̍ŏm pĕl'; be̍ fĕll'; ĭm pĕl'; ĭn sta̤ll'; ŭn wĕll'; dĭs pĕl'; mĭs spĕll'; fōre̍ tĕll'; ĕx çĕl'; re̍ ea̤ll; re̍ bĕl'; prŏ pĕl'.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the final column, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of *extol* and *withal.*

LESSON 158

Sounds of "n," "n̲," and "N."

anger	**limekiln**	**hymn**	**solemn**
conquer	**damn**	**uncle**	**autumn**
elongate	**en route**	**en masse**	**ankle**
anxious	**annul**	**condemn**	**wrinkle**
canker	**bon ton**	**column**	**banquet**

The sound of "n" unmarked is its usual sound, as in "on," "no," "nine," etc. The sound of "n̲"="ng." "N" (capital) has no sound of its own, but indicates that the vowel preceding it has its French sound. "ENtree" is pronounced as if spelled äng'tre. Note that "n" after "m" at the end of a word is silent.

ăn̲'gẽr; ĕn̲'qu(=k)ẽr; ē lŏn̲'gāt, to make longer; ăn̲x(=k)'-i(=sh)ŭs; ĕăn̲'kẽr; hў'mn; ŭn̲'ĕl; e(=ä)N mäss', in a body; ĕŏn dĕm'n; ĕŏl'ŭm'n; sŏl'ĕm'n; a't'tŭm'n (note that the names of the seasons are not capitalized); ăn̲'kl; wrĭn̲'kl; băn̲'quĕt.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them diacritically and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 159.

Architecture.

temples	**veranda**	**balustrade**	**Ionic**
frieze	**veneer**	**buttress**	**cornice**
monastery	**lattice**	**composite**	**architrave**
vault	**lavatory**	**Corinthian**	**amphitheater**
gallery	**arcade**	**Gothic**	**minaret**

tĕm'pl; frī̤ēz, any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building; mŏn'ăs tĕr ў, a convent; va'lt; găl'lẽr ў; vẽ răn'dȧ; vẽ nē'r'; lăt'tĭç; lăv'ȧ tō rў, a place for washing; är ĕăd', a long arched building or gallery; băl'ŭs trād; bŭt'trĕss, a projecting mass of masonry used for support or for ornamentation; ĕŏm-pŏz'ĭt, a combination of the Ionic order of architecture grafted

on the Corinthian; Cŏ rĭn'thĭ *an*, an order of architecture invented by the Greeks (illustrations of Corinthian and Ionic columns will be found in the dictionary); Gŏth'ĭc, a style of architecture.

LESSON 160

Dictation Review. (William Cullen Bryant.)

"Truth crushed to *earth* shall rise *again;*
The *eternal* years of God are hers;
But *Error* wounded *writhes* in pain
And dies *among* his *worshippers.*"

"And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles,
On the *dewy* earth that smiles in his ray,
On the *leaping* waters and gay young *isles*—
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy *gloom* away."

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To *hew* the shaft and lay the *architrave*
And spread the roof above them; ere he framed
The lofty *vault*, to gather and roll back
The sound of *anthems*; in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he *knelt* down,
And *offered* to the *Mightiest solemn* thanks
And *supplication.*"

LESSON 161

The Use of the Hyphen.

anywhere	forasmuch	wild goose	looking-glass
everything	unforeseen	to-day	rocking-chair
something	sometimes	to-morrow	morning-glory
wherein	oftentimes	to-night	forget-me-not
inasmuch	meantime	good-bye	whip-poor-will

The first eleven words are compound words, but they do not have the hyphen. Note that the words *wild goose* are separate

words, but that when used adjectively, as in *wild-goose chase*, the hyphen is used.

a(=ĕ)n′y whêrę; ĕv′ẽr y thĭng; sȯmę′thĭng; whêrę ĭn′; ĭn′ăs-mŭch′; fôr′ăş mŭch′; ŭn′fōrę sēę̣n′; sȯmę′tīmę̣s; ŏf′t̨ęn tīmę̣ş′; mēą̣n′tīmę̣′; wĭld gōōsę̣; tọ-dāy′; tọ-mŏr′rō̤w; tọ-nīg̱ẖt′; gŏŏd′bȳ′ (a contraction of *God be with ye*).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson.

LESSON 162

At the Shoemaker's.

awl	slippers	calfskin	morocco
sole	gaiters	buckskin	cordovan
vamp	legging	chamois	counter
heel	russets	cobbler	dongola
uppers	enameled	pegged	cement

ą̣w̤l; sōlę̣; văмp, the upper of a shoe; hēę̣l; ŭp′pērş; slĭp′pērş; gā̤i′tērş; lĕg′gĭng; rŭs′sĕts; ĕn ăm′ĕlę̣d; eäl′skĭn′; bŭ̇ck′skĭn′; ç̣hăm′o̤ĭş; ĕob′blēr; pĕg̱g̱ę̣d.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation and find the meanings of *morocco*, *cordovan*, and *dongola*.

LESSON 163

Words Often Mispronounced.

often	progress	piazza	launch
hearth	patriot	preface	whistle
juvenile	direct	necessary	duty
perfume	soldier	entire	stupid
pianist	library	idea	recess

ŏf′t̨ęn; hę̣ärth; jū′vē nīlę̣; pēr′fūmę̣; pĭ ăn′ĭst; prŏg̱′rĕsş; pā′trĭ ŏt; dĭ rĕet′; sōl′d̨i(=j)ēr; lī′brā rȳ; läu̯nch; whĭs′t̨lę̣; dū′tȳ; stū′pĭd; rē çĕsş′.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and then consult the dictionary to find whether your work has been correctly done.

LESSON 164

Suffix "ful" means "full of."

awful	**painful**	**eventful**	**wakeful**
tuneful	**bountiful**	**changeful**	**spoonful**
direful	**cheerful**	**heedful**	**cupful**
rueful	**doubtful**	**peaceful**	**useful**
skillful	**fitful**	**forceful**	**dutiful**

Note that the suffix "ful" has but one "l." The syllable "ly" may be added to many of the words, which gives two "ls," as in "skillfully," "tunefully," etc.

a.w'fụl; tūnḳ'fụl; dīrḳ'fụl, full of terror; rụḳ'fụl; skĭll'fụl; ĕ vĕnt'fụl; chāngḳ'fụl; hēḳd'fụl; pēa.çḳ'fụl; fōrçḳ'fụl; wākḳ'fụl; spōōn'fụl; ĕŭp'fụl; ūsḳ'fụl; dū'tĭ fụl.

Look up the words in the second column, marking them diacritically.

LESSON 165

Detached Possessions of the United States, Their Cities and Peoples.

Philippines	**Juneau**	**Klondike**	**Tutuila**
Guam	**Skagway**	**San Juan**	**Manua**
Hawaii	**Sitka**	**Honolulu**	**Pago Pago**
Porto Rico	**Yukon**	**Manila**	**Filipinos**
Alaska	**Nome**	**Luzon**	**Irgottos**

Phĭl'ĭp ṗĭnḳs; Gu(=w)äm; Hä wại'ĭ; Pōr'tō Rĭ'eō; Ă lăs'k*a*; Klŏn'dīkḳ; Săn J(=H)ụ än'; Hō'nō lụ'lụ; M*a* nŭ'*a*; Lụ zōn'; Tụ-tui (=wĭ)là; Mä nụ'à; Pä'gō Pä'go; Fĭl ĭ pĭn'ŏs; Ĭr gŏt'tŏs. Note carefully that there is but one "l" in *Philippines*, but that the

"p" is doubled; while neither the "l" nor the "p" in *Filipinos* is doubled.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the second column.

LESSON 166

Reptiles.

snake	**terrapin**	**salamander**	**viper**
lizard	**newt**	**chameleon**	**cobra**
tadpole	**iguana**	**rattlesnake**	**boa constrictor**
turtle	**crocodile**	**copperhead**	**moccasin**
tortoise	**alligator**	**adder**	**anaconda**

snāke; lĭz'ărd; tăd'pōle; tûr'tle; tôr'tŭĭse; tĕr'rȧ pĭn; new(=ū)t; ĭg u(=w)ä'nȧ; erŏc'ō dīle; ăl'lĭ gā'tŏr; săl'ȧ măn'dĕr; ehȧ mē'lē ŏn; răt'tle snāke; eŏp'pĕr hĕȧd'; ăd'dĕr. Pictures of the reptiles named in this lesson will be found in the dictionary.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work.

LESSON 167

Gems and Precious Stones.

opal	**onyx**	**emerald**	**cameo**
ruby	**beryl**	**diamond**	**intaglio**
pearl	**jasper**	**amethyst**	**carnelian**
topaz	**turquoise**	**sardonyx**	**tourmaline**
garnet	**sapphire**	**chalcedony**	**carbuncle**

In olden times gems were given meanings which are still recognized by some in making gifts. ō'pal (pure thoughts); rụ'bў (cheerfulness—supposed to warn the wearer of impending danger by changing color); pēȧrl (purity and innocence); tō'păz (fidelity); gär'nĕt (fidelity in every engagement); ĕm'ĕr ald (success); dī'ȧ mond (pride—concord between husband and wife); ăm'ĕ-

thȳst (peace of mind); sär'dŏ nȳx; ɛḥăl çĕd'ŏ nȳ; ɛăm'ĕ ō; ĭn tăg̣l' i(=y)ŏ; ɛär nēl'i(=y)an; tḥu̯r'mȧ lĭnḳ; ɛär'bŭn ɛlḳ.

Mark the words in column two diacritically, consulting the dictionary to find whether your work is correct. Onyx is said to be the symbol of reciprocal love; turquoise, success and happiness—preservation from contagion; sapphire, purity.

Many of the derivations of these words are of interest. Opal is from the Sanskrit for *rock, stone, precious stone;* ruby is from a Latin word meaning *reddish;* garnet is from the Latin word for *pomegranate,* so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the seeds of the pomegranate; onyx, from the Greek word for *claw,* a *finger nail,* and hence, from its color, a *yellowish* precious stone, a *veined gem;* beryl, from an Arabian word for *crystal;* turquoise, from the Latin for *Turkey,* so called because it first came from Turkey; diamond, from a Greek word meaning the *hardest iron* or *steel;* amethyst, from the Greek for *without drunkenness,* from its supposed potency as a remedy for drunkenness; sardonyx, the Greek for a *Sardinian* veined gem; chalcedony, from *Chalcedon,* a town in Asia Minor; intaglio, from an Italian word meaning to *engrave* or *carve;* carnelian, from the German for *fleshy,* so called from its flesh-red color; tourmaline, from a name given to the stone in Ceylon; carbuncle, from the Latin for *a little coal,* a bright kind of precious stone.

LESSON 168

Number.

Singular or Plural.		Plural Only.	
deer	odds	alms	nuptials
sheep	wages	scissors	victuals
trout	series	tweezers	assets
hose	amends	snuffers	ethics
gross	vermin	bellows	statistics

dēḳr; shēḳp; trout; hōsḳ; g̱rōsḳ; ŏdḍs̱; wā'g̱ĕs̱; sē'rḭēs̱; ȧ mĕndẕ'; vēr'mĭn; älms̱; sḳĭs̱'s̱ōrs̱; twēḳ'zērs̱; snŭfḟ'ērs̱; bĕl'lȯẉs.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them

for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 169

Difficult Words.

conscious	**pursuit**	**busily**	**picture**
precious	**persuade**	**wholly**	**succeed**
proceed	**separate**	**shipwrecked**	**waist**
commence	**possession**	**collar**	**cease**
resource	**delicate**	**pitcher**	**incidentally**

ĕŏn'sc̣i(=h)p̣ŭs; prĕ'çi(=h)p̣ŭs; prō çēc̣d'; ĕŏm mĕnçc̣'; rē-sōr̤çc̣'; pûr sūr̤t'; pēr su(=w)ādc̣'; sĕp'ā rātc̣; pŏs̱ s̱ĕs'sion (note that the "s" is doubled in both cases); dĕl'ĭ ĕătc̣; bu(=ĭ)s̱'ĭ lў; w̱hōl'lў; shĭp'w̱rĕc̣kc̣d(=t)′; ĕŏl'lār; pĭt̤ch'ēr.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meaning of *incidentally*.

LESSON 170

Dictation Review. (Nathaniel Hawthorne.)

"Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes *incidentally*. Make it the object of *pursuit*, and it leads us a *wild-goose* chase and is never *attained*."

"The *whole* value of the recovered *treasure*, plate, *bullion*, *precious* stones, and all, was *estimated* at more than two *millions* of dollars. It was *dangerous* even to look at such a vast amount of wealth. A sea *captain*, who had *assisted* Phips in the enterprise, *utterly* lost his reason at the sight of it. He died two years afterward, still *raving* about the treasures at the *bottom* of the sea. It would have been better for this man if he had left the *skeletons* of the *shipwrecked Spaniards* in quiet *possession* of their wealth."

LESSON 171

From the Editorial Page of the Daily Paper.

maxim	**callous**	**pursuance**	**maintain**
aspirations	**committee**	**visionary**	**impelled**
assassination	**undeniable**	**privileges**	**plausible**
perpetuate	**apologizing**	**monopolies**	**resigned**
exaggerate	**credentials**	**principles**	**inaccuracies**

ĕăl'l◌ŭs; ĕŏm mĭt'tē◌ (notice that the "m," "t," and "e" are doubled); ŭn´dĕ nī'ā blē, not to be disputed; ā pŏl'ŏ ģīz´ĭng; erē-dĕn'ti*a*ls, those things which give a title to credit or confidence; pûr sū'*a*nçe, a following out or after; vĭ'si(=zh)ŏn ă rў, fanciful, unreal; prĭv'ĭ lĕģ ēş (notice the spelling very carefully; the second syllable is "i"); mŏ nŏp'ŏ lĭē◌, combinations of traders which control the sale of commodities; prĭn'çĭ plē◌; măı̣n tāı̣n'; ĭm pĕll◌ĕd'; pla◌t̩'şĭ blē, apparently right or reasonable; rē şīģnē◌d'; ĭn ăe'cū rā çĭē◌, errors.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them for pronunciation, and find their meanings.

LESSON 172

From the Advertising Pages of the Daily Paper.

bargain	**seersucker**	**challenge**	**repaired**
prettiest	**jardinière**	**comparison**	**hosiery**
patterns	**manicure**	**special**	**refrigerators**
cheviots	**warranted**	**cutting**	**veterinary**
crochet	**easel**	**announcement**	**upholstery**

bär'ga(=ĕ)ı̣n; pre(=ĭ)t'tĭ ĕst; păt'tērn◌; chĕv'ĭ ŏts, woolen cloths for men's clothing; erŏ çhe◌t'; chăl'lĕnģē; ĕŏm păr'ĭ sŏn; spĕ'ci*a*l; ĕŭt'tĭng; ăn nounçē'm*e*nt, notice; rē pâı̣rē◌d'; hō'-si(=zh)ēr ў; rē frĭģ'ēr ă´tōr◌, devices for keeping food and other articles cool; vĕt'ēr ĭ nă rў, relating to the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals; ŭp hōl'stēr ў, the business or work of furnishing rooms, etc., with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.

Look up the words in column two, mark them diacritically, and find their definitions.

LESSON 173

From the Advertising Pages.

implements	**stationery**	**balances**	**glazier**
underwear	**aluminum**	**atomizer**	**securities**
ammunition	**amateur**	**cigarette**	**plaques**
chemicals	**artificial**	**essence**	**cylinders**
saddles	**clevises**	**doilies**	**syringes**

ĭm'plĕ m*e*nts; ŭn'dẽr wẹ̣ȧr´; ăm´mŭ nĭ'tion; ẹḷĕm'ĭ *e*alṣ; săd'dlẹ̣ṣ; stā'tion ĕr ў, writing materials; ȧ lū'mĭ nŭm, a white, very light metal; ăm'ȧ tẹ̣ūr, one who pursues any study or art for pleasure, but not for profit; ăr´tĭ fĭ'ci*a*l, not natural; ẹlĕv'ĭs ẽṣ, parts of the tongues of plows or wagons, used to attach them to draft chains, whiffletrees, etc.; băl'*a*nç ẽṣ; ăt´ȯm ī'zẽr, an instrument for reducing a liquid to spray for cooling, perfuming, etc.; çĭḡ´ȧ rĕtt̤ẹ̣s'; ẽs'*e*nçẹ̣, perfume; doi'lĭẹ̣ṣ, small napkins.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 174

From the Want Column of the Daily Paper.

manager	**stenographer**	**frontage**	**massage**
contractor	**correspondence**	**adjacent**	**specialist**
optician	**acquainted**	**barreled**	**chiropodist**
bottler	**preferred**	**tenant**	**mattresses**
fitter	**conveniences**	**competent**	**miscellaneous**

măn'ȧ ġẽr; ẽȯn trăe'tȯr; ȯp tĭ'ci*a*n, one who fits eyes with glasses; bȯt'tlẽr; fĭt'tẽr; stẽ nȯḡ'rȧ phẽr, a shorthand writer; ẽȯr´rẽ spȯnd'*e*nçẹ̣ (notice that the suffix is "*e*nce"), intercourse between persons by means of letters; ăe quāint'ĕd; prẽ fẽrṛẹ̣d';

cŏn vēn'i(=y)*en* çĭ℄s; frŏnt'ăg℄, the extent of front; ăd jā'ç*e*nt, near, next; băr'rĕl℄d; tĕn'*a*nt; cŏm'pĕ t*e*nt, capable, fit.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 175

In the Furniture Store.

suite	**corduroy**	**rocker**	**chiffonier**
velours	**antique**	**Davenport**	**commode**
upholstered	**mahogany**	**ornamental**	**cabinets**
couches	**divan**	**mantel**	**tabouret**
tapestries	**Morris**	**fasteners**	**rattan**

su(=w)ĭt℄, a set, as of furniture; v*e* lo͝o͞r'℄, a velvety fabric; ŭp hōl'stēr℄d; couch'ĕs; tăp'ĕs trĭ℄s, embroideries; cô'dŭ roy′; ăn tiq(=k)o͞e℄′, old, old-fashioned; mȧ hŏg'ȧ nў; dĭ văn′, a large, low sofa or couch; Mŏr'rĭs (the chair invented by the English inventor of this name); rŏ℄k'ēr; Dăv'ĕn pōrt (from the name of the original maker), a kind of small writing table; ôr′nȧ mĕn't*a*l; măn't℄l, a shelf above a fireplace; fȧs't℄n ērs.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 176

At a Baseball Game.

pitcher	**bleachers**	**innings**	**league**
catcher	**hitter**	**champion**	**umpire**
fielder	**bases**	**batting**	**visitors**
center	**tallies**	**support**	**earned**
coaching	**striking**	**sacrifice**	**scores**

blē℄ch'ērs; hĭt'tēr; bās'ĕs; tăl'lĭ℄s; strīk'ĭng; ĭn'nĭngs; chăm'-

pĭ ŏn; băt'tĭng; sŭp pōrt'; săe'rĭ fic(=z)ẹ; lēạgụẹ; ŭm'pīrẹ; vĭṣ'ĭt-ŏrṣ; ēạrnẹd; seōrẹṣ.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the first five words of the lesson, using the dictionary.

LESSON 177

Meaning Distinguished by Accent.

accent	**expert**	**digest**	**object**
invalid	**compact**	**perfect**	**incense**
abstract	**gallant**	**converse**	**frequent**
minute	**compound**	**contest**	**ferment**
convict	**produce**	**insult**	**precedent**

ăe'çĕnt′, a mark to indicate pronunciation (noun); ăe çĕnt', to utter or to mark with accent (verb); ĭn văl'ĭd, having no force or effect; ĭn'vạ lĭd, one weakened by sickness; ăb'străet′, a summary, as of a book or statement; ăb străet', to consider by itself; mĭn'u(=ĭ)tẹ, the sixtieth part of an hour; mĭ nūtẹ', very small; eŏn'vĭet, one lawfully sentenced to punishment for some crime (noun); eŏn vĭet', to prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged (verb); dī'ġĕst, a summary of laws (noun); dĭ ġĕst', to work over and classify—to prepare the food for conversion into blood (verb); pēr'fĕet, faultless (adjective); pēr fĕet', to make perfect—to finish (verb); eŏn vērsẹ', to talk (verb); eŏn'vērsẹ, conversation (noun); eŏn tĕst', to dispute (verb); eŏn'tĕst, earnest dispute—competition—conflict (noun); ĭn'sŭlt, abuse (noun); ĭn sŭlt', to abuse (verb); ŏb jĕet', to oppose in words or argument (verb); ŏb'jĕet, something that may be seen or felt (noun); ĭn'çĕnsẹ, the materials used for the purpose of producing perfume when burned (noun); ĭn çĕnsẹ', to provoke (verb); frĕ quĕnt', to visit often (verb); frē'quent, happening often (adjective); fēr'ment. that which causes to ferment (noun); fēr mĕnt', to cause fermentation in (verb); prĕç'ĕ dent, an example (noun); prē çēd'ent, going before (adjective).

Proceed similarly with the words in the second column, using the dictionary.

LESSON 178

Civil Service Test.

sugar	**breadth**	**guess**	**people**
pledge	**sheet**	**threat**	**require**
cashier	**easily**	**diamond**	**grease**
figure	**frontier**	**visit**	**answer**
carrying	**patience**	**repair**	**exist**

Many of the positions under the United States Government are obtained by passing Civil Service examinations. The above is a sample list of words used as a test for the third grade in the Civil Service. There are three grades established: The first grade is the most difficult, the second grade is less difficult, and the third grade is the easiest. Besides spelling, candidates in the third grade are tested in arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy.

The words are dictated with definitions, as follows:

Sugar: A sweet substance made from the juice of the sugar cane. *Pledge:* Something given as security. *Cashier:* One who has charge of money in a bank. *Figure:* A mark representing a number. *Carrying:* Conveying or transporting in any way. *Breadth:* The measure from side to side. *Sheet:* The amount of paper made in one body or piece; as, a sheet of paper. *Easily:* In an easy manner. *Frontier:* The border or limits of a country. *Patience:* The state or quality of being patient. *Guess:* The act of guessing; as to guess at one's weight. *Threat:* The act of threatening; as, to make a threat. *Diamond:* A precious gem. *Visit:* To go to see; as, to visit a friend. *Repair:* To mend or make over; as, to repair clothes. *People:* The body of persons composing a nation; as, the American people. *Require*: To be in need of; as, to require money. *Grease:* Soft animal fat. *Answer:* To reply to; as, to answer a letter. *Exist:* To live; as, to exist in poverty.

s(+h)ụg′ār; plĕd̤ge; ĕash i̤ēr′; fĭg′ūre; ĕăr′rĭ ĭng; brĕa̤dth; shē̤et; ēa̤s′ĭ lў; pē̤o′plē; rē quīre′; ḡrē̤ase; ăn′swe̤r; ĕx′ĭst.

LESSON 179

"Im," "il," "ig," and "ir," are forms of "in," and mean "not."

impure	**illiberal**	**ignoble**	**irresolute**
impatient	**illogical**	**ignominy**	**irreverent**
immortal	**illegal**	**ignore**	**irregular**
impossible	**illiterate**	**ignorance**	**irrevocable**
impartial	**illimitable**	**ignominious**	**irresistible**

ĭm pūr'; ĭm pā'ti*e*nt; ĭm môr't*a*l, not subject to death; ĭm pŏs'sĭ blē; ĭm pär'ti*a*l; ĭl lĭb'ēr *a*l; ĭl lŏg' ĭ c*a*l, not according to the rules of sound reasoning; ĭl lē'g*a*l; ĭl lĭt'ēr ātē, not lettered or taught—ignorant; ĭl lĭm'ĭt ȧ blē; ĭg nō'blē; ĭg'nŏ mĭn ў, public disgrace or dishonor; ĭg nōr'; ĭg'nŏ r*a*nçē; ĭg'nŏ mĭn'ĭ ȸŭs, dishonorable, shameful.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the definitions of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 180

Dictation Review. (Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.)

"Whene'er a *noble deed* is *wrought*,
Whene'er is spoken a noble *thought*,
Our hearts in glad *surprise*
To higher *levels* rise."

"Nor *deem* the *irrevocable* Past
As *wholly* wasted, wholly *vain*,
If, *rising* on its *wrecks*, at last,
Something nobler we *attain*."

"In the elder days of Art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each *minute* and *unseen* part;
For the gods see *everywhere*."

"Silently, one by one, in the infinite *meadows* of heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the *forget-me-nots* of the *angels*."

SEVENTH GRADE

LESSON 181

Financial.

finance	**credit**	**capital**	**debtor**
money	**premium**	**specie**	**promissory**
teller	**endorse**	**balance**	**coupon**
collection	**remittance**	**cashier**	**negotiable**
currency	**interest**	**deficit**	**financial**

fĭ năn'çę, public money; mŏn'ęy; tĕll'ẽr, one who receives and pays out money at a bank; eŏl lĕe'tion; eŭr'rĕn çy; erĕd'ĭt; prē'mĭ ŭm; ĕn dôrsę', to write the name on the back of a note or check; rĕ mĭt'*a*nçę; ĭn'tẽr ĕst; eăp'ĭ t*a*l; spē'ç(+h)ĭę, coin; băl'-*a*nçę; dĕf'ĭ çĭt, a falling short.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and learn their meanings.

LESSON 182

Silent "e" Final.

Silent "e" final is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

bride	**bridal**	**fleece**	**fleecy**
freeze	**freezing**	**sale**	**salable**
come	**coming**	**pledge**	**pledging**
shape	**shaping**	**blame**	**blamable**
deplore	**deplorable**	**write**	**writing**
believe	**believing**	**argue**	**arguing**
drive	**driving**	**imagine**	**imagining**
remove	**removing**	**advise**	**advising**
change	**changing**	**continue**	**continuing**
plunge	**plunging**	**make**	**making**

LESSON 183

Exceptions to the Rule.

(1) **hoe**	**hoeing**	(6) **springe**	**springeing**
(2) **shoe**	**shoeing**	(7) **swinge**	**swingeing**
(3) **toe**	**toeing**	(8) **tinge**	**tingeing**
(4) **dye**	**dyeing**	(9) **mile**	**mileage**
(5) **singe**	**singeing**	(10) **peace**	**peaceable**

The *e* is retained in the first three cases to guard against mispronunciation. In the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cases the *e* is retained to distinguish these words from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, and *tinging*. (9) There seems to be no good reason for this exception to the rule, and the word is often written *milage*. (10) *c* and *g* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, are usually soft (having the sound of *s* and *j*) and are hard (having the sound of *k* and *g̃*) in all other cases. If the *e* were not retained, the word would be pronounced "pēa̱c'a blē." A number of words are given in the next lesson which retain the *e* to keep the *c* or *g* soft.

Look up the meanings of (5), (6), (7), and (8) in the dictionary.

LESSON 184

Exceptions to the Rule—"e" retained to keep "c" and "g" Soft.

traceable	**gaugeable**	**vengeance**
damageable	**chargeable**	**manageable**
umbrageous	**lodgeable**	**changeable**
divorceable	**discourageable**	**serviceable**
outrageous	**pronounceable**	**mortgageor**
pledgeor	**courageous**	**noticeable**
advantageous	**marriageable**	

Note what the pronunciation of each word would be if the *e* were omitted.

Look up in the dictionary the words *umbrageous* and *mortgageor*, and any other words with which you are unfamiliar.

LESSON 185

The Suffixes "le," "cle," and "cule" mean "little."

manacle	**corpuscle**	**ventricle**	**animalcule**
pinnacle	**radicle**	**cuticle**	**molecule**
particle	**pellicle**	**carbuncle**	**reticule**
article	**barnacle**	**icicle**	**globule**
canticle	**auricle**	**follicle**	**stopple**

Manacle, from *manus*, meaning hand, hence, literally, a little hand—present meaning, a handcuff; pinnacle, from *pinna*, meaning feather, literally, a small feather—present meaning, sharp-pointed spire or gable; particle, a little part; article, from *artus*, a joint, literally, a little joint—present meaning, a distinct part of anything; canticle, from *cantus*, a song—a little song; corpuscle, from *corpus*, a body—a little body; radicle, from *radix*, a root—a little root; pellicle, from *pellis*, skin—a little skin or film; barnacle—a little mussel; auricle, from *auris*, the ear—the external ear.

Look up the derivations of the remaining words in the dictionary. Many of the original meanings will be found interesting.

LESSON 186

Words Often Mispronounced.

adept	**bicycle**	**catsup**	**levee**
adult	**bravo**	**decade**	**parole**
aged	**brooch**	**diploma**	**patriot**
agile	**cafe**	**diplomat**	**patriotic**
bade	**canine**	**lyceum**	**apricot**

ȧ dĕpt′, one skilled in anything; ȧ dŭlt′; ā′gĕd (adjective); bădḛ; bī′çў elḛ; brä′vō; brōo͝ch, a piece of jewelry; cȧ fe(=ā)′, a coffee-house or restaurant; cȧ nīnḛ′, one of the dog family; căt′-sŭp; dĕc′ădḛ, a period of ten years; dĭ plō′mȧ; dĭp′lō măt, one skilled in diplomacy; lў çē′ŭm.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and learn their meanings.

LESSON 187

Geography of the British Isles.

Great Britain	**Thames**	**Greenwich**	**Killarney**
Ireland	**Mersey**	**Windsor**	**firths**
Orkney	**Westminster**	**Canterbury**	**borough**
Hebrides	**Glasgow**	**Trafalgar**	**commons**
Liverpool	**Edinburgh**	**Chelsea**	**parliament**

Grēāt Brĭt'*a*ĭn; Ĭrl'*a*nd (Gaelic—the *western isle*); Ôrk'nēy (Gaelic—*the isle of the whales*); Hĕb'rĭ dēz; Lĭv'*e*r pōōl; Tha(=ĕ)mz; Mēr'zĭ; Wĕst'mĭn st*e*r; Glăs'gō (probably from a Celtic word meaning *dark ravine*, in allusion to the locality in which the cathedral is situated); Ĕd'*i*n bŭr gh(=ŏ); Grĕĕn'ĭch(=j); Wĭnch's*o*r; Căn't*e*r bu(=ĕ)r ў; Chĕl'sē.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 188

Some Names Found in Westminster Abbey.

Pitt	**Dickens**	**Shakespeare**	**Elizabeth**
Watts	**Livingstone**	**Andre**	**Dryden**
Darwin	**Macaulay**	**Herschel**	**Lytton**
Newton	**Goldsmith**	**Wordsworth**	**Campbell**
Wesley	**Milton**	**Chaucer**	**Longfellow**

Pĭtt; Wŏtts; Där'wĭn; New(=ū)'t*o*n; Wĕs'lĭ; Shāk's'pēr; Ăn'dre(=ă); Hēr's*h*el; Wo(=û)rdz'wo(=û)rth; Chă'sẽr; Ē lĭz'*a* bĕth; Drў'd*e*n; Lўt't*o*n; Cămp'b*e*ll; Lŏng'fĕl'lō.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the second column.

Can you tell something about each of these noted people?

LESSON 189

Troublesome Words.

purpose	**smooth**	**scenery**	**spectacle**
propose	**enduring**	**supreme**	**religion**
transmitting	**squeeze**	**surrender**	**rehearse**
scarcely	**convenience**	**sensible**	**sacrifice**
innocent	**transcends**	**society**	**Wednesday**

smo͞oth; ĕn dūr'ĭng; squēz; e͡on vēn'i(=y)*e*nç; trăn sĕndz', excels, surpasses; sēn'ēr ў; sŭ prēmē'; sŭr rĕn'dēr, to give up; sĕn'sĭ blē; sō çī'ē tў; spĕe'tà el, sight; rē lĭg'ŭn; rē hēarsē'; săe'-rĭ fĭc(=z)ē, to give up in favor of a higher duty; Wĕd'nēz'dā.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation.

LESSON 190

Dictation Review. (Washington Irving.)

"*Happiness* is *reflective*, like the light of Heaven: every *countenance*, bright with smiles, and *glowing* with *innocent* enjoyment, is a mirror *transmitting* to others the rays of a *supreme* and ever-shining *benevolence*."

"Oh! there is an *enduring* tenderness in the love of a mother to her son that *transcends* all other *affections* of the heart. It is *neither* to be chilled by selfishness, nor *daunted* by danger, nor *weakened* by worthlessness, nor *stifled* by ingratitude. She will *sacrifice* every comfort to his *convenience;* she will *surrender* every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and *exult* in his prosperity; and, if misfortune overtake him, he will be the dearer to her from misfortune; and if disgrace *settle* upon his name, she will love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world besides cast him off, she will be all the world to him."

LESSON 191

From the Almanac.

almanac	**meteor**	**zodiac**	**Venus**
asteroids	**planets**	**perihelion**	**Uranus**
calendar	**phases**	**apogee**	**Neptune**
constellation	**satellite**	**perigee**	**Orion**
eclipse	**crescent**	**Mercury**	**Pleiades**

ạl'mȧ năc; ăs'tẽr oidş, small planets; căl'ĕn dār (note that the last syllable is d*ar*); cŏn´stĕl lā'tion, a cluster or group of fixed stars, or a division of the heavens; ẽ clĭpsḙ', a hiding of the light of the sun, moon, or other bright body, by some other body coming in, either between it and the eye, or between the bright body and that made light by it; mē'tẽ ōr, a passing bright body or appearance seen in the air, or in the region above it,—applied to masses of stone, etc., which sometimes fall to the earth; plăn'ĕts, the heavenly bodies which move about the sun in a slightly elliptical path; phāş'ĕş, particular states in regular series of changes as to brightness, etc.; săt'ĕl lītḙ, a planet which moves about another planet; crĕs'ç*e*nt, the moon in her first quarter; zō'dĭ ăc, a figure representing the signs, symbols, and constellations of an imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the sun's path; pĕr´ĭ hēl'ĭ(=y)ŏn, the point of the path of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; ăp'ŏ ġēḙ, that point in the path of the moon which is at the *greatest distance* from the earth; pĕr'ĭ ġēḙ, that point in the path of the moon which is *nearest* the earth; Mẽr'cū rў, the planet nearest the sun.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson, using the dictionary. These are names of planets and stars.

LESSON 192

At the Plumber's.

plumbing	**nozzle**	**corrugated**	**faucets**
solder	**suction**	**enameled**	**nipples**
acetylene	**lavatories**	**nickeled**	**brazier**
porcelain	**shower**	**brackets**	**gasoline**
diaphragm	**supply**	**galvanized**	**asbestos**

plŭmḇ'ĭng; sŏl̤d'ẽr, a metallic cement; ȧ çĕt'ў lēnḙ, a gas used

for fuel; pôr'çĕ lą̆n, a kind of earthenware; dī'ą phrą̆gm (a partition); nŏz'zlę, a short tapering tube forming the outlet of a hose or pipe; sŭc'tion, the drawing of fluids by exhausting the air; lăv'ą tō rĭęs, places for washing; show'ēr, a bath in which water is showered from above; sŭp plȳ'; eŏr'rụ gą̄'tĕd, bent into a series of alternate ridges and grooves in parallel lines to secure greater stiffness, as in *corrugated* iron; ĕn·ăm'ĕlęd; nĭęk'*e*lęd; brăęk'ĕts; gą̆l'vą nīzęd, coated, as iron with zinc.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 193

Words from Arithmetic.

percentage	**consignor**	**assessment**	**interest**
amount	**brokerage**	**duties**	**annual**
difference	**proceeds**	**customs**	**accurate**
commission	**discount**	**specific**	**promissory**
consignment	**assessor**	**ad valorem**	**negotiable**

pēr çĕnt'ąg̈ę; ą mount'; dĭf'fēr *e*nçę; eŏm mĭs'sion (note that both the *m* and the *s* are doubled); eŏn sīg̈n'm*e*nt; eŏn sīg̈n'ōr'; brō'kēr ąg̈ę; prō'çēęds; dĭs'eount'; ăs sĕs'sōr, the one who apportions taxes; ăs sĕs'm*e*nt, the amount of the tax assessed; dū'tĭęs; eŭs'tŏmş; spĕ çĭf'ĭe, a duty based upon quantity or number; ăd vą lō'rĕm, a duty at a certain rate per cent upon values.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 194

"Pro"="forth;" "pre"="before;" "per"="through."

prepare	**prejudge**	**perjure**	**produce**
preparation	**proceed**	**project**	**perennial**
profane	**peruse**	**perceive**	**precise**
pervade	**progress**	**precede**	**professor**
prefix	**persevere**	**proclaim**	**preamble**

prē.pârę', from *pre*—before—and *parare*—to make ready;

prĕp′ȧ rā′tion (note that the second syllable is *a*); prō fānt̰′, from *pro*—forth (out of)—and *fanum* the temple,—hence, not sacred or holy; pēr vādt̰′, from *per*—through—and *vadere*—to walk—to pass through; prĕ fĭx′; prĕ jŭdg̰t̰′; prō çēd′, *pro*—forth—and *cedere*—to move; pĕ rŭst̰′; prō grĕst̰′, from *pro*—forth—and *gradi*—to step; pēr′sĕ vērt̰′, *per*—through—and severe; prō dūçt̰′, *pro*—forth—and *ducere*—to lead—to bring forward; pĕr ĕn′nĭ *al*, *per*—through—and *annus*—year,—that lasts the whole year through; prĕ çīst̰′, *pre*—before—and *cædere*—to cut,—cut off, brief; prō fĕst̰′ōr (note that there is but one *f*), *pro*—before, forward—and *fateri*—to confess, own,—one who makes known his opinions, one who teaches in a particular branch of learning; prē′ăm′blt̰, *pre*—before—and *ambulare*—to walk,—that which walks before, hence, an introduction.

Proceed similarly with the words in the third column, using the dictionary.

LESSON 195.

Words from Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

images	**hoary**	**continuous**	**elements**
agony	**brood**	**innumerable**	**individual**
visible	**infinite**	**departure**	**insensible**
mould	**seers**	**solitudes**	**breathless**
couch	**phantom**	**magnificent**	**quarry**

ĭm′ăg ĕs; ăg′ō nў, suffering, distress; vĭz′ĭ blt̰; mōld; couch; hōr′ў, white, brōōd; ĭn′fĭ nĭt̰, boundless, eternal; sērs, prophets; phăn′tŏm, that which only appears to exist; ĕŏn tĭn′ŭ ŏŭs; ĭn nū′mĕr ȧ blt̰, countless, of great number; dē pär′tūrt̰, going away, death; sŏl′ĭ tūdt̰s, lonely or hidden places; măg nĭf′ĭ çent, grand in appearance.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any which may be new to you.

LESSON 196

Vehicles.

buggy	**cutter**	**omnibus**	**tallyho**
carriage	**phaeton**	**landau**	**surrey**
wagon	**chaise**	**trolley-car**	**democrat**
sleigh	**diligence**	**automobile**	**buckboard**
chariot	**curricle**	**barouche**	**runabout**

bŭg′gy; ĕăr′rĭa̤g̈e̤; wăg′ŏn; sle̤i̤gh; chăr′ĭ ŏt; eŭt′tẽr, a small, light, one-horse sleigh; phā′ē tŏn (from Phaéthon, the son of Phœbus); çhāi̤s̈e̤, a two-wheeled carriage; di(=ē)′li(=ē)-g(=zh)e(=ă)Nçe̤′, a four-wheeled public stage coach, used in France; eŭr′rĭ e̤l̈e̤, a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast; ŏm′nĭ bŭs, a long, four-wheeled carriage, seating many people; lăn′da̤u̇ (from the town Landau, in Germany), a four-wheeled, covered vehicle, the top of which is divided into two sections, which can be let down or thrown back so as to make an open carriage; trŏl′le̤y-eär; au′to mo′bile (notice where the accent is in this word); bà ro̤u̇çhe̤′, a four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two double seats on the inside, arranged so that the sitters on the front seat face those on the back seat.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 197

Geography of France, Spain and Portugal.

Marseilles	**Seine**	**Cadiz**	**Cape Verde**
Bordeaux	**Bastille**	**Pyrenees**	**Portuguese**
Calais	**Versailles**	**Gibraltar**	**Madeira**
Lyon	**Tuileries**	**Madrid**	**Azores**
Havre	**Bourse**	**Alhambra**	**Mediterranean**

Mär se̤i̤l̈l̈e̤s; Bôr deaux(=ō)′; €ä′lā̤i̤s̈′); Ly(=ē)′ôN′; Hä′-vre(=er), the French for *harbor, port*; Se(=ā)i̤n̈e̤; Bas tïll̈e̤′;

Ver sâl'ĕz'; Cād'ĭz (Spanish pronunciation, Cä Di[=ē]z[=th], from Latin *Gades*, a corruption of Phœnician *Gadir*, meaning *shut in, inclosed*); Pyr'e nēēs; Gĭ bral'tar (Arabian, *Jebel al Tarik*, mountain of Tarik, a Moorish general, who, in A. D. 712, conquered this place); Ma drĭd' (Spanish pronunciation, Mä Drĭd').

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Portuguese is a derivative of Portugal, which is a corruption of *Portus Cal*, the harbor of *Cal*, the original name of the modern city of Oporto, afterward transferred to the kingdom itself; Madeira is the Portuguese name for *timber, wood*, so named from having been originally very woody; Azores is from the Portuguese "açores," hawks, so called from the great number of hawks found there; Mediterranean is from the Latin *medius, terra*, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land.

LESSON 198

Words used in Business.

assets	**judgment**	**commercial**	**recommend**
resources	**telegram**	**business**	**acknowledgment**
accrued	**wholesale**	**concede**	**convenience**
freight	**syndicate**	**warranty**	**correspondent**
inventory	**dunning**	**acceptance**	**occurrence**

ăs'sĕts, the entire property of all sorts, belonging to a person, corporation, or estate; rē sōurç'ĕs, money, or any property that can be changed into supplies; ăc eru'ed', added as profit, as interest upon money loaned; frē'ĭght; ĭn'vĕn tō rў, a list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth—the annual account of stock taken in any business; jŭd'g'ment (note that the final *e* is dropped when the suffix *ment* is added to *judge*), the sentence of a court—applied to a debt, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order; tĕl'ē grăm; whōle'sāle'; sўn'dĭ cāte, an association of persons having authority to carry on some business; dŭn'-nĭng, asking one who owes to pay; rĕc'ŏm mĕnd'; ăc knŏwl'ĕdg-

m*e*nt (note that when the suffix *ment* is added to the verb form the final *e* is dropped); e͡on vēn'i(=y)*e*nçe̤, opportunity; e͡or'rē-spŏnd'*e*nt; ŏe e͡ur'r*e*nçe̤ (notice that both the *c* and *r* are doubled and that the suffix is *e*nce), an incident or event.

Look up the words in the third column, mark them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 199

Troublesome Words.

scholar	**parallel**	**eloquence**	**preparation**
calamity	**pavilion**	**poultice**	**obstinacy**
receive	**pleasure**	**decisive**	**opposite**
recognize	**exasperation**	**prairie**	**punctual**
regular	**porcelain**	**precious**	**nuisance**

se̤hŏl'ār; e͡a lăm'ĭ tў, disaster, misfortune; rē çē|vę̈'; rĕe'ŏg-nīze̤ (do not slight the *g* in pronouncing this word); rĕg'ū lār; păr'*a*l lĕl; pȧ vĭl'i(=y)ŏn (note that there is but one *l* in this word); plĕa̤s(=zh)'ūre̤; ĕx ăs'pēr ā'tion, irritation, keen or bitter anger; pôr'çē la̤in; ĕl'ō qu*e*nçe̤, qualities of forcefulness, persuasion, and elegance in speaking or writing; pōṳl'tĭçe̤, a preparation, as of bread, bran, etc., to be applied to sores; dē çī'sĭve̤, positive, final; prā|'rĭe̤; prē'ci(=sh)o͡ŭs.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those which are not familiar to you.

LESSON 200

Dictation Review. (Ralph Waldo Emerson.)

"There is no *beautifier* of *complexion*, or form, or *behavior*, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us."

"One of the *illusions* is that the present hour is not the *criti-*

cal, *decisive* hour. Write it in your heart that every day is the best day in the year."

"*Drudgery*, *calamity*, *exasperation*, want, are *instructors* in *eloquence* and wisdom. The true *scholar grudges* every *opportunity* of action passed by, as a loss of power."

" By the rude bridge that *arched* the flood,
Their flag to *April's* breeze *unfurled*,
Here once the *embattled* farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.

* * * * * * *

" Spirit that made these heroes dare
To die and leave their children free
Bid Time and Nature gently *spare*
The shaft we *raise* to them and thee."

LESSON 201

Abbreviations.

Dept.	Department	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine
do. (")	ditto, the same	vs.	against
e. g.	for example	M. C.	Member of Congress
Esq.	Esquire	M. P.	Member of Parliament
etc.	and so forth	U. S. A.	United States Army
Fahr.	Fahrenheit	U. S. N.	United States Navy
G. A. R.	Grand Army of the Republic	U. S. V.	United States Volunteers
Jr.	Junior	Pro tem.	For the time being
N. E.	New England	Per cent.	By the hundred
Supt.	Superintendent	C.	Centigrade

LESSON 202

"Mono"="one;" "bi"="two;" "tri"="three;" "semi"="half."

monogram	**bimetallic**	**triangle**	**semiannual**
monologue	**bicuspid**	**tricycle**	**semicircle**
monosyllable	**biennially**	**trident**	**semicolon**
monotony	**bicycle**	**triennial**	**semitone**
monopoly	**biped**	**tripod**	**semiweekly**

mŏn'ō grăm, an interwoven design of the initials of a name; mŏn'ō lŏg, a speech given by a person alone; mŏn'ō sȳl'*la* blē, a word of one syllable; mō nŏt'ō nȳ, *one*ness or sameness; mō-nŏp'ō lȳ, sole control of the production and sale of anything; bī'mĕ tăl'lĭe, a money system with two metals (as gold and silver) as standards; bī ĕŭs'pĭd, ending in two points, as teeth, leaves, etc.; bī ĕn'nĭ *a*l lȳ, once in two years; bī'çȳ clē, a two-wheeled velocipede; bī'pĕd, a two-footed animal; trī'ăn'glē, a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles; trī'çȳ clē, a three-wheeled velocipede; trī'd*e*nt, a kind of spear with three prongs; trĭ ĕn'nĭ *a*l, coming every third year; trī'pŏd, a three-legged frame or stand.

Look up the words in the final column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 203

Geography of Netherlands, Belgium, and Other Minor States.

Holland	**Antwerp**	**Montenegro**	**Luxemburg**
Haarlem	**Waterloo**	**San Marino**	**Bucharest**
Hague	**Delft**	**Andorra**	**Sofia**
Ghent	**Bulgaria**	**Monaco**	**Belgrade**
Brussels	**Servia**	**Rotterdam**	**Roumania**

Hŏl'l*a*nd; Hä*a*r'l*e*m; Hāg (from D. 'S *Gravenhaag*, count's hedge. The Hague owes its origin to a country-seat built there

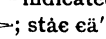
by the Counts of Holland in 1250); Ghĕnt (named from its ancient inhabitants, the *Gorduni*); Brŭs'sęlş; Ănt'węrp (Latin *Antwerpum*, Flemish *Aenwerp*, "added;" so called because built upon successive deposits from the waters of the Scheldt); Wą'tęr lōō'; Delft (every letter should be pronounced) (this word means "a canal"); Bụl gā'rĭ *a* (Latin, country of the Volgarians or Huns); Sĕr'vĭ *a*; Mōn'te(=ă) nę'grō; Sän Mä rī'nō; Ăn dŏr'rä; Mŏn'ä ęō; Rŏt'tĕr däm' (dam or dike of the Rotter).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Luxemburg received its name from the old Castle of *Lucili burgum*, which, in 963, came into the possession of Siegfried, Count of Ardennes, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxemburg; Bucharest means "city of enjoyment;" Roumania means *country of the* Romans.

LESSON 204

Relating to Music.

clef	**quartette**	**diminuendo**	**mezzo**
bass	**chord**	**staccato**	**discord**
treble	**soprano**	**forte**	**octave**
choir	**encore**	**piano**	**transpose**
duet	**crescendo**	**pianissimo**	**rehearsal**

ęlĕf, a character to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the musical staff; bās; trĕb'lę, acute, sharp; ch(=kw)ọĭr; dŭ ĕt'; quąr tĕtt'; ęhôrd, a combination of tones performed at the same time, producing more or less perfect harmony; sŏ prä'nŏ, the highest kind of female or boy's voice; e(=ä)N'ęōrę', a call that a particular part be given again; erĕs çĕn'dō, with a constantly increasing volume of voice—indicated on the staff by the sign ; dĭ mĭn'ŭ ĕn'dō, in a gradually diminishing manner—indicated on the staff by Dim., Dimin., or the sign  ; stàe eä'tō, separated—a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner—indicated by heavy accents or dots written above or

below the notes; fôr'te(=ă), loudly; pĭ án'ō; pĭ'á nĭs'sĭ mō, very soft—abbreviated to pp.

Look the remaining words up in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find their definitions.

LESSON 205

At the Theater.

parquet	**program**	**orchestra**	**legitimate**
balcony	**curtain**	**soubrette**	**applause**
gallery	**aisles**	**synopsis**	**encore**
scenes	**ushers**	**prologue**	**vaudeville**
electrician	**matinée**	**foyer**	**professional**

pär q(=k)u̧e̱t', the whole lower floor; băl'eŏ nў, the projecting gallery; gāl'lēr ў; sc̣ēnz̧; ē'lĕc trĭ'ci*a*n; prō'grăm; eûr'tz̧ĭn: z̧ĭsl̇z̧; ŭsh'ērz̧, those who seat the people; măt'ĭ ne̱e̱', a play in the daytime; ôr'ch̤ĕs trȧ, the space reserved for the musicians; sȯu̧'brĕtt̤e̱', a lady's maid, in comedies, who acts the part of a plotter; sўn ŏp'sĭs, a summary of a play; prō'lŏgu̧e̱, a discourse or poem spoken before a play; fo(=wȧ)'ye(=ă)t', a lobby, or passageway, in a theater.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 206

"Ante"="before;" "anti"="against."

antipathy	**anterior**	**antemeridian**	**anteroom**
antecedent	**antiseptic**	**antique**	**antislavery**
antidote	**antenatal**	**antiquity**	**antemundane**
antipodes	**antithesis**	**antechamber**	**anticlimax**
antedate	**anticipate**	**antenuptial**	**antediluvian**

ăn tĭp'ą thў, a feeling against; ăn'tē çēd'*e*nt, going before in

time; ăn′tĭ dōtẹ̀, a remedy to offset (go against) the effects of a poison; ăn tĭp′ō dēs̨, anything exactly opposite or contrary—two things *against* each other; ăn′tē dātẹ̀′; ăn tē′rĭ ōr, before in time; ăn′tĭ sĕp′tĭe, a substance which prevents (or goes *against*) rotting or decay; ăn′tē nā′t*a*l, before birth; ăn tĭth′ē sĭs, an opposition (or setting over *against*) of words or thoughts, occurring in the same sentence; ăn tĭç′ĭ pātẹ̀, to do or take before another; ăn′tē-mē rĭd′ĭ *a*n, being before noon; ăn tĭq(=k)ụẹ̀, belonging to a time *before*; ăn tĭq(=k)′u(=w)ĭ tў; ăn′tē chām′bēr, a chamber or apartment *before* the chief apartment and leading into it, in which persons wait for audience; ăn′tē nŭp′ti(=sh)*a*l, before marriage.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 207

Geography of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

Berlin	**Cologne**	**Vienna**	**Zurich**
Munich	**Hamburg**	**Budapest**	**Lucerne**
Bremen	**Kaiser**	**Trieste**	**Swiss**
Wurtemberg	**Prague**	**Rhone**	**Alpine**
Leipzig	**Tyrol**	**Rhine**	**Berne**

Bĕr′lĭn (German pronunciation—Bĕr lĭn′) (from Slav. *berle, uncultivated land*); Mū′nĭcẖ (German München=Mün′Kĕn, (from German "Mönchen," or "München," monks. The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands); Brĕm′*e*n; Wụrt′ĕm bĕrg; Lẹ̀ĭp-z(=ts)ĭg̃ or Lẹ̀ĭp′sĭe; Ȼō lōg̃nẹ̀′ (from Latin *Colonia*, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born here); Häm′bụrg̃; Kạ̀ī′s̨ēr, the emperor of Germany; Prăg̃ụẹ̀ (Latin *Praga*, enlarged by Libussa in 723, and by him named *Praha*, from Bohemian *prah*, a thres-

hold); Tŷr′ol (named from the Castle of *Tirol* (Teriolis); Zu(=tsū)′rĭch(=K) (a corruption of Latin *Thuricum*, from Theoricus [son of Theodoric], who rebuilt the city after its destruction by Attila); Lụ çērnẹ′; Swĭsṣ; Ăl′pĭnẹ, pertaining to the Alps; Bērnẹ (from German *baren*, bears).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Vienna is from the Latin *Vindobona* (supposed to be a corruption of an old Celtic or Slavic word, meaning "dwelling-place of the Vends"); Buda (Peste) is said to have been named from Buda, a brother of Attila, who resided in it and improved it; Trieste is corrupted from its Latin name, *Tergeste*; Rhone is from the Latin *Rhodanus*.

LESSON 208

Troublesome Words.

necessary	**millinery**	**magazine**	**license**
mucilage	**microscope**	**machinery**	**library**
mosquito	**melodeon**	**liquor**	**length**
moisture	**mechanic**	**liniment**	**journey**
mischievous	**manufacture**	**lieutenant**	**jealous**

mĭl′lĭ nĕr ў; mī′erō seōpẹ, an instrument for magnifying minute objects; mĕ lō′dĕ ȯn, a kind of small reed organ; mĕ-ẹḥăn′ĭe, one who is employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of machine or other object requiring the use of tools; măn′ū făe′tūrẹ; ṁăg′ȧ zĭnẹ′; mȧ çhĭn′-ēr ў; lĭq(=k)ụ′ōr; lĭn′ĭ ment; lịẹū tĕn′ant, a commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain; lī′çensẹ, a permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts or to carry on a certain business which would otherwise be unlawful; lī′brȧ rў; lĕngth; jụûr′nẹў; jĕạl′ụŭs.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 209

"ance;" "ence."

presence	**prudence**	**utterance**	**importance**
affluence	**ordinance**	**reference**	**permanence**
pretence	**indulgence**	**ignorance**	**correspondence**
conscience	**appearance**	**reverence**	**concurrence**
penance	**excellence**	**abstinence**	**allowance**

prĕş'*e*nçe; ăf'flŭ *e*nçe, abundance, riches; prē tĕnçe', that which is pretended; eŏn'sci(=h)*e*nçe; pĕn'*a*nçe, in the Roman Catholic Church, a means of repairing a sin and obtaining pardon for it; prụ'*d*ençe, carefulness, judgment; ôr'dĭ n*a*nçe, a regulation; ĭn dŭl'ġ*e*nçe, the act of humoring—favor granted; ăp pēar'*a*nçe; ĕx(=k)'çĕl'*l*ençe; ŭt'tēr *a*nçe; rĕf'ẽr *e*nçe; ĭg'nŏ-r*a*nçe; rĕv'ẽr *e*nçe, honor, great respect; ăb'stĭ n*e*nçe, voluntary forbearance of any action.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 210

Dictation Review. (Robert Burns.)

" But pleasures are like *poppies* spread,
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is *shed;*
Or like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white—then melts forever."

" When ranting round in pleasure's ring
Religion may be blinded;
Or if she give a *random* sting,
It may be little minded;
But when on life we're tempest-driv'n,
A *conscience* but a *canker*—
A *correspondence* fix'd wi' Heav'n
Is *sure* a noble *anchor*."

"O *Scotia!* my dear, my native soil!
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent!
Long may thy hardy sons of *rustic* toil
Be bless'd with health, and *peace*, and sweet content!
And Oh! may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From *luxury's contagion*, weak and vile!
Then howe'er crowns and *coronets* be rent,
A *virtuous populace* may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire *around* their much-lov'd *isle*."

LESSON 211

In the Wagon, Carriage, and Harness Shops.

felloe	**brake**	**burr**	**collars**
tongue	**spoke**	**axle**	**breeching**
thimble	**apron**	**evener**	**martingale**
bolster	**dashboard**	**bridle**	**surcingle**
whiffletree	**neckyoke**	**checkrein**	**cinche buckle**

fĕl'lō, the outside wooden rim, or part of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes; tŏng; thĭm'blē, a tube-shaped piece through which a bolt or pin passes; bōl'stēr, the cross-bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the body rests; whĭf'flē trē', the swinging bar to which the tugs of a harness are fastened and by which the vehicle attached is drawn; brāk; spōk; ā'prŏn, a piece of leather, or other material, to be spread before a person riding on an outside seat of a vehicle, to protect him from the rain, snow, or dust; dăsh'bōrd'; nĕk'yōk', a bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harnesses; bûr; ăx'l; ē'vn ēr, a swinging cross-bar to the ends of which other cross-bars are hung to make the draw even when two or three horses are used abreast; brī'dl; chĕk'rn.

Look up the remaining words, marking them for pronunciation and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 212

Latin Root *facere*="to make."

affection	**identification**	**benefited**	**counterfeit**
factious	**intensify**	**terrific**	**versification**
difficult	**pacification**	**sacrifice**	**pontiff**
classify	**rarefy**	**officious**	**surfeit**
gratify	**sanctification**	**artifice**	**feasible**

There are about two hundred English words that have the root *facere* in their make-up. The forms of the root found in English are: *fac, fact, feas, fect, fic,* and *fy.*

ĭ dĕn′tĭ fĭ ā′tion, making to be the same; ĭn tĕn′sĭ fȳ, to make more extreme in degree; pȧ çĭf′ĭ ā′tion, act of making peaceful or quiet; răr′ē fȳ, to make rare, thin, or less dense; săne′tĭ fĭ ā′tion, act of making pure; bĕn′ē fĭt ĕd (note that the final *t* is not doubled when the suffix *ed* is added), (made) useful *to*; tĕr rĭf′ĭe, adapted to create (or make) terror or dread; săe′rĭ fīc(=z)ḙ, to make an offering of—hence, to give up in favor of a higher duty, ŏf fĭ′ciȯŭs, meddlesome (literally, making or interposing help); är′tĭ fĭçḙ, a cunning device or trick—originally, the art of making; coun′tēr fḙĭt, to imitate with a view to deceiving—to make something false; vēr′sĭ fĭ ā′tion, the act of making verses or poetry; pŏn′tĭff, originally, to make a bridge—the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church; sûr′fḙĭt, literally, to make over or in excess—to eat to excess; fēȧ′şĭ blḙ, capable of being made or done.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find their meanings, noting any changes in meaning that may have taken place.

LESSON 213

Words Often Confused.

statue	**statute**	**pillow**	**pillar**
culvert	**culprit**	**illusion**	**allusion**
respectfully	**respectively**	**accept**	**except**
petition	**partition**	**affect**	**effect**
track	**tract**	**eminent**	**imminent**

stăt'ūę, a sculptured likeness of a person or animal; stăt'ūtę, a law; cŭl'vērt, a small bridge; çŭl'prĭt, one guilty of a crime or of a fault; rē spĕc'tĭvę lў, as relating to each other; rē spĕct'fụl lў, with respect; pē tĭ'tion, a request or entreaty; păr tĭ'tion, that which divides or separates; trăçk, a road; trăct, a short treatise, especially on practical religion; pĭl'lōw, a case filled with soft material to support the head of a person when sleeping; pĭl'lār, a column or post used as a support or for purposes of ornament; ĭl lū'sion, a deceptive appearance; ăl lū'sion, a reference to something supposed to be known, but not mentioned directly; ăc çĕpt', to receive, to assent to; ĕx(=k) çĕpt', to exclude, to omit; ăf fĕct', to influence, to act on, to move; ĕf fĕct', to bring to pass, to complete; em'ĭ nent, famous, well known; ĭm'mĭ nent, near at hand.

LESSON 214

Latin Root *ponere*="to place" or "put."

çomposite	**component**	**postpone**	**opposite**
depot	**apposition**	**expose**	**compositor**
deposition	**decomposed**	**imposition**	**proposition**
compost	**exposition**	**interpose**	**repose**
suppose	**opponent**	**positive**	**superpose**

More than two hundred fifty English words are derived from the root *ponere*. The forms of this root are: *pon, pos, posit.*

eŏm pŏş'ĭtę, made up of parts; dē'pōt, a place of deposit for the storing of goods; dĕp´ō şĭ'tion, the act of placing or of laying or throwing down; eŏm'pōst, a mixture for placing on land as a fertilizer; sŭp pōşę, to place under, to substitute—to imagine, to believe; eŏm pō'nent, serving, or helping, to form; ăp´pō şĭ'tion,

the putting of things side by side; dē′cŏm pōs̱ȩd′, put apart—separated or broken up; ĕx′pŏ s̱ĭ′tion, placing in view—explanation; ŏp pō′nent, one who puts himself against—a foe; pōst pōnȩ′, to place after—to defer or delay; ĕx pōs̱ȩ′, to place out in view—to make liable; ĭm′pŏ s̱ĭ′tion, the act of placing or laying on—deceit, fraud; ĭn′tẽr pōs̱ȩ′, to place between—to interfere; pŏs̱′ĭ-tĭvȩ, having a real place or existence—definitely laid down, certain.

Look up the remaining words, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and finding the definitions, noting any changes in meaning that may have occurred.

LESSON 215

Troublesome Words.

expense	**fulfill**	**gasify**	**offense**
indelible	**altogether**	**pretence**	**already**
deleble	**willful**	**welfare**	**lodgment**
excel	**defense**	**gaseous**	**abridgment**
excellent	**gassy**	**judgment**	**acknowledgment**

ĕx pĕnsȩ′ (be careful to spell the second syllable with an *e*); ĭn dĕl′ĭ blȩ (place but one *l* in this word and in *deleble*); dĕl′ẽ-blȩ (note carefully that the second syllable is *e*), capable of being blotted out or erased; ĕx(=k) çĕl′, to outdo or outgo, in a good sense; ĕx(=k)′çĕl lent, worthy, superior in kind or degree; fụl fĭl′; a̤l′tọ gĕth′ẽr; wĭl′fụl, self-determined, stubborn; dẽ fĕnsȩ′, a protection; găs′sў; găs′ĭ fў, to change into gas; prẽ tĕncȩ′, show, pretext; wĕl′fârȩ′, well-doing or well-being in any respect; găs′ẽ ȹŭs, in the form of gas; jŭ‍ȣ‍ġ′ment, intelligence, understanding. Notice that the final *e* is dropped from *judge*, *lodge*, *abridge*, and *acknowledge*, when the suffix *ment* is added.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of any words with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 216

Words with and without the Hyphen.

headlong	**dark-eyed**	**newspaper**	**half-witted**
snowflake	**horseshoe**	**hardhearted**	**four-pronged**
two-edged	**thick-headed**	**thunderbolt**	**double-jointed**
knee-deep	**nowhere**	**far-fetched**	**outpour**
moreover	**bridegroom**	**peace-maker**	**smooth-tongued**

Numbers compounded with words should be separated from them by the hyphen; as, *one-eyed, two-dollar bill*, etc. Adjectives compounded, as *light-haired, good-looking*, etc., are hyphenated. The words *high school*, when used alone, should not be hyphenated, but when used adjectively, as *high-school boy*, the hyphen should be used.

hĕa̤d'lŏng′, hastily, rashly; snōw'flākē′; twọ'-ĕd̤g̤ed′; ṇnēē'-dēēp′; mōrē ō'vēr, further; därk'-ēȳēd′; hôrsē'shọē′; thĭc̣k'-hĕa̤d′ĕd, stupid; nō'whêrē′; brīdē'grōōm′, a man newly married, or just about to be married; hälf'-wĭt′tĕd; fōu̇r'-prŏngēd′; dọŭb'lē-joint′ĕd; out'pōu̇r′; smōōth-tŏngu̇ēd, flattering.

Mark the words in the third column diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 217

Geography of Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Vesuvius	**papacy**	**Ægean**	**Corinth**
Ætna	**chestnuts**	**Olympus**	**Bosporus**
Apennines	**macaroni**	**Parthenon**	**Ottoman**
Adriatic	**peninsula**	**Crete**	**Dardanelles**
Sicily	**gondola**	**citadel**	**Constantinople**

Vĕ sū'vĭ ŭs; A̤ĕt'nȧ; Ăp'*e*n nīnē̤s; Ăd′ri(=ē) ăt'ĭc (sea of *Adrian*, or *Hadrian*); Sĭç'ĭ lў (from Latin *scissa*, cut off, because disjoined from Italy); A̤ē ge̅'*a*n; Ō lўm'pŭs; Cr̄ētē̤; çĭt'ȧ d*e*l, stronghold, fortress; Cŏr'ĭnth; Bŏs'pō rŭs (from Greek words meaning *ox ford*, because Io, changed into an ox, was borne over this strait); Ŏt'tŏ m*a*n (from the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300—pertaining to,

or derived from, the empire of Turkey); Där′da nĕll′ēs (from the castles on its banks at the southwest entrance, called the Dardanelles, that on the Asiatic side being near the site of *Dardanus*, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam); Cŏn-stăn′tĭ nō′plē (*city of Constantine*, Roman emperor).

Look up the words in the second column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those which are new to you.

LESSON 218

Bodily Ailments.

spasms	**pimples**	**nervousness**	**apoplexy**
tumor	**freckles**	**congestion**	**asphyxia**
cancer	**blotches**	**hysterics**	**carbuncles**
mania	**biliousness**	**gangrene**	**ophthalmia**
itch	**vertigo**	**salt-rheum**	**hydrophobia**

spăsms; tū′mŏr; eăn′çĕr; mā′nĭ a; ĭtch; pĭm′plz; frĕc′klz; blŏtch′ĕz; bĭl′i(=y)ŭs nĕs; vĕr′tĭ gō, dizziness, or swimming, of the head; nẽrv′ŭs nĕs; eŏn ġĕs′tion, overfullness of the blood vessels in any part or organ of the body; hỹs tĕr′ĭcs, nervous fits; găn′grēn, destruction of the vitality of the soft tissues in any stage; salt′-rhēum′, any disease of the eczema sort.

Place diacritical markings upon the words in the final column, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work.

LESSON 219

Latin Root *caput*="head," "chief;" *corpus*="body."

capital	**captain**	**corpse**	**corporation**
precipice	**chapter**	**corps**	**corpulence**
decapitate	**cabbage**	**corset**	**corporal**
capitulate	**precipitate**	**corpuscle**	**corporeal**
recapitulate	**capable**	**incorporate**	**corpuscular**

eăp′ĭ tal, having reference to the loss of the head or life—chief; prĕç′ĭ pĭç, originally, a sudden or *head*long fall—a cliff; dē eăp′ĭ tāt, to cut off the head of; eă pĭt′ū lāt, originally to settle or draw up the *heads* or terms of an agreement, as in

chapters or articles—to surrender upon terms agreed to; rē′eă-pĭt′ū lātę, to sum up, or enumerate by *heads* or topics, what has been previously said; eôrpsę, the dead body of a human being; eôrp̣s, a body of men; eôr′sĕt, in the Middle Ages, a gown of which the body was close-fitting, worn by both men and women —an article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn to support the body or change its shape; eôr′pŭs çlę, a small body—one of the small animal cells, as the blood corpuscles; ĭn eôr′pō rātę, not having a material body—to form into a body, as in the legal sense; eôr′pō rā′tion, a corporate body or society formed and authorized by law to act as a single individual; eôr′pū lençę, fleshiness of the body; eôr′pō ral, belonging or relating to the body; eŏr pō′rē al, having a body, bodily; eŏr pŭs′eū lār, pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

Mark the words in the second column carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting any changes that have occurred in the history of the words.

LESSON 220

Dictation Review. (Sir Walter Scott.)

" *Breathes* there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From *wandering* on a *foreign* strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well!
For him no *minstrel raptures* swell;
High *though* his *titles*, *proud* his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and *pelf*,
The *wretch concentered* all in self,
Living, shall *forfeit* fair *renown*,
And, doubly *dying*, shall go down
To the vile dust from *whence* he *sprung*
Unwept, *unhonored*, and *unsung*."

LESSON 221

Terminations having the Sound of "er."

theater	**lucre**	**zephyr**	**martyr**
clamor	**castor**	**traitor**	**elixir**
acre	**meter**	**sepulchre**	**bachelor**
vulgar	**sponsor**	**sulphur**	**exchequer**
specter	**skewer**	**massacre**	**predecessor**

thē'a tēr; ĕlăm'ŏr; ā'ĕre(=ēr); vŭl'gār; spĕc'tēr, a phàntom or ghost; lū'ĕre(=ēr), gain in money or goods—used often in a bad sense; ĕăs'tŏr; mē'tēr, rhythm—a measure of length, 39.37 inches, in the metric system; spŏn'sŏr, one who binds himself to answer for another; skew(=ū)'ēr, a pointed rod of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting; zĕph'ŷr, the west wind—poetically, any soft, gentle breeze; trā'tŏr, one who betrays any confidence or trust; sĕp'ŭlchre(=ēr), a grave or tomb; sŭl'phûr, a chemical element—commercially, a lemon-yellow powder (flowers of sulphur) or cast sticks (brimstone); măs'sa ĕre(=ēr), butchery, the killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of cruelty.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 222

Latin Root *ducere*, "to lead;" *dicere*, "to say."

conduct	**productive**	**dictate**	**interdict**
adduce	**induce**	**dictator**	**contradiction**
conductor	**ductile**	**diction**	**valedictory**
introduce	**deducible**	**dictum**	**benediction**
educate	**reduce**	**prediction**	**malediction**

ĕŏn dŭet', to lead, or guide; ăd dūçẹ' to lead or bring forward, as an argument; ĕŏn dŭe'tŏr, one who leads—one in charge of a railroad train or street car; ĭn'trŏ dūçẹ', to lead or bring in—to

lead to and make known by formal announcement; ĕd'ū cātę, to lead forth or bring up a child—to instruct, to teach; dĭc'tātę, to say to another what he shall write—to command; dĭc tā'tŏr, one who dictates; dĭc'tion, choice of words for *speaking*—style; dĭc'tŭm, a short, pithy, instructive *saying;* prē dĭc'tion, the act of *telling* beforehand; ĭn'tēr dĭct', that which is *said between*, or interposed—a prohibition; ĕŏn'trà dĭc'tion, that which is *spoken against*—denial; văl'ē dĭc'tō rў, a *saying* farewell—an address spoken at commencement in American colleges; bĕn'ē dĭc'tion, the act of *saying good* or blessing—a blessing; măl'ē dĭc'tion, the act of *speaking ill*—a cursing.

The root *ducere* has the following forms in English words: *duc*, *duct*, and *ducat*. The root *dicere* commonly appears in English words as *dict*.

Look up the words in the second column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting changes that have occurred.

LESSON 223

Civil Service Test.

newspaper	**vehicle**	**assign**	**withhold**
exceed	**peaceable**	**conceal**	**diligent**
manual	**eager**	**benefit**	**offered**
eighth	**cellar**	**awning**	**station**
Wisconsin	**delicate**	**forward**	**minute**

The above is a sample list of words used for testing the ability to spell of those who wish positions under the United States Government. These words are for the second grade.

Newspaper: A printed paper that gives the news. *Exceed:* To surpass or go beyond; as, to exceed one's authority. *Manual:* Done with the hands; as, manual labor. *Eighth:* Next in order after seventh. *Wisconsin:* One of the United States. *Vehicle:* That in which anything may be carried. *Peaceable:* Gentle or peaceful. *Eager:* Keenly desirous; as, eager to go. *Cellar:* A storeroom under a house. *Delicate:* Very nice; as, a delicate

flower. *Assign:* To set apart; as, to assign to duty. *Conceal:* To hide or secrete; as, to conceal valuables. *Benefit:* Advantage or profit. *Awning:* A cover spread for shade. *Forward:* To send toward a destination; as, to forward mail. *Withhold:* To hold back; as, to withhold one's pay. *Diligent:* Busy or active; as, a diligent clerk. *Offered:* Presented for acceptance or rejection. *Station:* A stopping place; as, a railway station. *Minute:* The sixtieth part of an hour.

new(=ū)ş′pā´pēr; ĕx(=k) çēȩd′; măn′ŭ *a*l; e͡iġht(+t)h; Wĭs-cŏn′sĭn; ăs sīġn′; cŏn çēa͡l′; mĭn′u(=ĭ)tȩ; bĕn′ĕ fĭt; a͡wn′ĭng; fôr′-wa(=ē)rd; wĭth hōld′; dĭl′ĭ ġent; ŏf′fērȩd; stā′tion.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in column two, using the dictionary.

LESSON 224

Latin Root *pellere*, "to drive" or "strike;" *plicare*, "to fold."

repulsion	**expulsive**	**simplify**	**implicit**
propulsion	**propeller**	**multiplex**	**multiplication**
impulsive	**dispel**	**deploy**	**supplication**
compulsion	**repellent**	**employer**	**complexion**
pelting	**repulsive**	**perplex**	**accomplice**

Forms of *pellere* in English are; *pel, puls,* and *pelt.* Forms of *plicare* in English are: *plic, pli, ply, ple, ploy,* and *plex.*

rĕ pŭl′sion, the act of *driving back*—a feeling of disgust; prŏ-pŭl′sion, the act of *driving forward* or away; ĭm pŭl′sĭvȩ, having the power of *driving*, moving—moved by impulse; ĕom pŭl′sion, the act of driving or urging by force—constraint; pĕlt′ĭng, *striking* with something thrown or *driven;* ĕx pŭl′sĭvȩ, having the power of *driving out* or away; prō pĕl′lĕr, that which *drives forward*—as the contrivance for propelling a steam vessel; dĭs pĕl′, to *drive away* by scattering, or to clear away; rĕ pĕl′ lent, *driving back;* rĕ pŭl′sĭvȩ, *driving back;* sĭm′plĭ fȳ, to make simple; mŭl′tĭ plĕx, *folded* many times; dĕ ploy′, to un*fold*—to spread out (a body of troops) in such a way that they shall display a wide front and less depth; ĕm ploy′ĕr (employ originally meant to in-

fold or inclose), one who uses the services of another; pēr plĕx′, to puzzle, confuse, distract.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 225

Greek Root *logos*="speech" or "science."

doxology	**chronology**	**dialogue**	**mythology**
entomology	**tautology**	**syllogism**	**ornithology**
pathology	**logical**	**phrenology**	**zoological**
psychology	**logician**	**logarithms**	**physiology**
analogy	**genealogy**	**biology**	**monologue**

dŏx ŏl′ŏ ġy̆, that which *speaks* praise—a hymn expressing praise and honor to God; ĕn′tŏ mŏl′ŏ ġy̆, the science which treats of insects; pa̍ thŏl′ŏ ġy̆, the science which treats of diseases; p̱sy̆ e♄ŏl′ŏ ġy̆, the science of the human soul; a̍ năl′ŏ ġy̆, a resemblance of relations (similarity in *speaking* or signification); e♄rŏ nŏl′ŏ ġy̆, the science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods and which gives to events their proper dates; ta̱u̱ tŏl′ŏ ġy̆, *speaking* in excess of necessity—needless repetition of an idea in different words or phrases; lŏġ′ĭ *cal*, according to the rules of the science or art of exact reasoning; lŏ ġĭ′ci*an*, a person skilled in logic; ġĕn′ĕ ăl′ŏ ġy̆, an account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; dī′a̍ lŏg̱u̱e̱, a formal *conversation* between two or more persons in plays; sy̆l′lŏ ġĭs̱m, the regular logical form of every *argument*, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, the conclusion; phrĕ nŏl′ŏ ġy̆, the science of the functions of the several parts of the brain; lŏg̱′a̍rĭthms̱, a system of numbers to shorten arithmetical calculations (proportion of numbers); bĭ ŏl′ŏ ġy̆, the science of life.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find their meanings. Notice the correct pronunciation of the first syllable of *zoological*.

LESSON 226

Words Used in Business.

concern	**advertisement**	**allowance**	**attachment**
owing	**compromise**	**assignee**	**coupon**
bargain	**quotations**	**shipped**	**immediate**
settlement	**lease**	**preferred**	**appraisal**
certificate	**execution**	**expense**	**receiver**

eŏn çērn′; ōw′ĭng; bär′gȧi(=ĕ)n; sĕt′tl ment; çēr tĭf′ĭ cāt; ăd vēr′tĭz ment; eŏm′prō mīz, a settlement by mutual consent reached by concessions on both sides; quō tā′tions, the naming of prices on commodities; lēȧs; ĕx′ē cū′tion, the act of signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument; ăl low′anç, a deduction from the regular price; ăs′sĭg nēē′, a person appointed by another to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; shĭpt(=t)ed(=t); prē fēr′ēd′, taking preference over, as preferred stock—stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock; ĕx pĕns′.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and finding the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 227

Russia, Scandinavia, Denmark.

Czar	**copeck**	**Stockholm**	**Arctic**
Moscow	**verst**	**Swedish**	**Hammerfest**
Odessa	**rouble**	**Christiania**	**Copenhagen**
Astrachan	**drosky**	**Norwegian**	**Cattegat**
censor	**steppe**	**Maelstrom**	**Skager Rack**

Çzär, the title of the emperor of Russia; Mŏs′eōw (from the River *Moskwa*, on which it is situated); Ō dĕs′sa (said to be from *Odyssos*, or *Odyssora*, an ancient Greek colony in the neighbor-

hood); Äs trä ch(=K)än′ (the dominion or district of a *khan*; according to some, of a Tartar king, *Astra khan*, who gave it his name); çĕn′sŏr, an official in Russia who has authority to examine material for the newspapers and forbid publication of undesirable things; ĕō′pḝk, a Russian copper coin; vērst, a Russian measure of length containing 3500 English feet; rọ̧′blḛ, the Russian coin which is the unit of its system of money; drŏs′kў, a low, four-wheeled carriage used in Russia; stĕṗ̧, one of the vast plains in Southeastern Europe and in Asia; Äre′tĭe; Häm′mer fĕst; €ō′pen hā′gen; €ăt′tē găt′; Skăg′er Räk (from Gothic *skaga*, an isthmus, promontory).

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the third column of the lesson. *Christiania* was so named after Christian IV., by whom it was rebuilt; *Maelstrom* is a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

LESSON 228

Amended Spellings.

though	**tho**	**catalogue**	**catalog**
although	**altho**	**prologue**	**prolog**
through	**thru**	**pedagogue**	**pedagog**
thorough	**thoro**	**demagogue**	**demagog**
throughout	**thruout**	**programme**	**program**

The tendency of English spelling is toward simplification. Many of the newspapers and magazines use the simpler forms of the words given in the above list. The National Educational Association has recommended the adoption of these amended spellings, together with *decalog* and *thorofare*. *Program* is recognized by Webster's International Dictionary.

thō̧g̱h; al thō̧g̱h′; thrọ̧g̱h; thôr′ō̧g̱h; thrọ̧g̱h out′; ĕät′ălŏ̄g̱ḛ; prō′lŏ̄g̱ḛ, the introduction to a poem or performance; pĕd′ă ḡŏ̄g̱ḛ, a teacher; dĕm′ă ḡŏ̄g̱ḛ, an unprincipled orator or

political leader; prō'grăm, a brief outline of the order of exercises in a public entertainment.

LESSON 229

Greek Roots: *graphein* (*graph*), "to write;" *pan*, "all."

lithograph	**topography**	**orthography**	**panorama**
photograph	**autograph**	**pantagraph**	**pancreas**
geography	**typographical**	**pantheism**	**pantomime**
telegraphy	**stenography**	**panegyric**	**pantheon**
biography	**phonography**	**panacea**	**pandemonium**

You will find the prefixes of the words in the first two columns of the lesson interesting.

lĭth'ŏ grȧph, a print made by the process of putting designs or writing, with a greasy material, on stone; phō'tŏ grȧph, literally, a picture written by the light; ġē ŏg'rȧ phў, *earth-writing*—a description of the earth; tē lĕg'rȧ phў, *at-a-distance writing*—the art of communicating by means of the telegraph; bī ŏg'rȧ phў, *life-writing*—the written history of a person's life; tŏ pŏg'rȧ phў, *place-writing*—a minute scientific description of any place or region; ạụ'tŏ grȧph, *self-writing*—a person's own signature or handwriting; tў'pō grăph'ĭ eal (from *typography*, *writing by type*), pertaining to printing; stē nŏg'rȧ phў, literally, *close writing*—hence, brief writing—shorthand; phŏ nŏg'rȧ phў, *sound-writing*—shorthand—also, the art of constructing or using the phonograph; ôr thŏg'rȧ phў; *right* or *correct writing*—correct spelling; păn'tȧ grȧph, *writing all* (literally)—an instrument for copying plans, maps, and other drawings on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale; păn'thē ĭsm, *God in all*—the belief that the universe as a unit is God; păn'ē ġўr'ĭe, literally, an assembly of all the people—containing praise; păn'ȧ çē'ȧ, *all-healing*—a cure-all.

Look up the remaining words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find their definitions, noting any historical changes in meaning that may have occurred.

LESSON 230

Dictation Review. (Thomas Gray.)

" The *curfew* tolls the *knell* of parting day,
The *lowing herd* winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his *weary* way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

" Let not *ambition* mock their useful toil,
Their *homely* joys and *destiny obscure;*
Nor *grandeur* hear with a *disdainful* smile
The short and simple *annals* of the poor.

" The boast of *heraldry*, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the *inevitable* hour:—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

" Full many a gem, of *purest* ray *serene*,
The dark, *unfathomed* caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its *sweetness* on the *desert* air."

LESSON 231

Grammatical Terms.

complement	**auxiliary**	**indicative**	**emphatic**
transitive	**incomplete**	**subjunctive**	**progressive**
conjugate	**synopsis**	**potential**	**paradigm**
participle	**principal**	**imperative**	**primary**
infinitive	**attribute**	**gerund**	**secondary**

ĕŏm'plĕ *me*nt; trăn'sĭ tĭvę̣; ĕŏn'jŭ gātę̣; pär'tĭ çĭ plę̣; ĭn fĭn'ĭ-tĭvę̣; a͟u͟x ĭl'i(=y)à rў; ĭn'ĕŏm plētę̣'; sўn ŏp'sĭs, an abridgment, or summary, as of a conjugation; prĭn'çĭ p*a*l; ăt'trĭ būtę̣; ĭn dĭe'à-tĭvę̣; sŭb juṉe'tĭvę̣; pō tĕn'ti*a*l; ĭm pĕr'à tĭvę̣; ġĕr'ŭnd.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 232

Words Used in Nature Lessons.

calyx	**pistil**	**perennial**	**herbaceous**
corolla	**stigma**	**tuber**	**tendrils**
sepal	**ovary**	**anther**	**legume**
petal	**annuals**	**solitary**	**cotyledon**
pollen	**biennials**	**axillary**	**chlorophyll**

pĭs'tĭl, the seed-bearing organ of a flower; stĭg'mȧ, that part of a pistil fitted to receive the pollen; ō'vȧ rў, that part of the pistil which contains the seed, and, in most flowering plants, develops into the fruit; ăn'ụ̈ *a*lş, plants which grow only one season; bī ĕn'nĭ *a*lş, plants which continue for two years and then perish; pĕr ĕn'nĭ *a*l, a plant which continues more than two years; tū'bẽr, a fleshy, rounded stem or root; ăn'thẽr, that part of the stamen containing the pollen; sŏl'ĭ tȧ rў, not associated with other plants of the same kind; ăx'ĭl lȧ rў, situated in, or rising from, an axil, or the angle between the upper side of a branch and the branch from which it springs; hẽr bā'ce(=sh)ọ̈s, having the nature or characteristics of an herb; tĕn'drĭlş; lĕ gūmẹ̈', a pod which is divisible into two pieces, with seeds attached, as in the pea pod; e'ọ̈t'ў lē'dȯn, a seed leaf; e'ọ̈lō'rȯ phўll (note the two *l*'s at the end of the word), a green granular matter formed in the cells of the leaves (and other parts exposed to light) of plants, to which they owe their green color, and through which the plants receive their food.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, finding their definitions, and mark them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 233

Geography of Asia.

Peking	**Bangkok**	**Ceylon**	**Benares**
Shanghai	**Singapore**	**Ganges**	**monsoon**
Hoang-Ho	**Malacca**	**Delhi**	**mausoleum**
Yang-tse	**Siamese**	**Brahmaputra**	**bungalow**
Hong Kong	**Burmese**	**Himalaya**	**pariah**

Pē'kĭng', Shăng'hä'ĭ; H*o* äng'-Hō'; Yăng'-ts(=z)ė; Hŏng'

Kŏng' (a corruption of Chinese *heang-keang*, valley of fragrant waters); Băng´kŏk'; Sĭn´ga pōr' (*city of lions*); M*a* lăe'*ea*; Sī´ămēs'; Bûr´mēs'; Çē lŏn' (from Portuguese *Selen*, or *Ceilao*, a corruption of a word meaning *the island of the lions*); Gän'gēs (Hindoo for *great river*); Dĕl'hī (Hindoo for *quicksand*); Brä´-m*a* pu'tr*a*; Hĭm ä'l*a* y*a* (often pronounced Hĭm *a* lā'yä).

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 234

Geography of Asia (continued).

Tokio	**Manchuria**	**Beloochistan**	**Confucius**
Yokohama	**Korea**	**Teheran**	**Buddhists**
Mikado	**Seoul**	**Iran**	**Brahmanists**
jinrikisha	**Tibet**	**Mecca**	**Bedouin**
Vladivostok	**Afghanistan**	**Mohammed**	**Irkutsk**

Măn chu'ri(=*e*) *a*; Kō rē'*a* (from the Japanese *Ko-rai, kori*); Se(=ă) ọu'; Tĭ bĕt' (or Tĭb'ĕt); Äf gh̟än´ĭs tän' (the country of the Afghans); Bĕl ōō´chĭs tän'; T*e* h̟rän'; Ĭ´rän'; Mĕc'*ea*; Mŏ-hăm'm*ed*, Arabian prophet, founder of the Mohammedan religion; Cŏn fū'ç(+h)ĭ ŭs (*Reverend Master Kung*), Chinese philosopher and founder of Confucianism; Bu̇ddh'ĭsts, those who accept the teachings of Buddhism; Bräh'm*a*n ĭsts, followers of the religion of the Brahmans; Bĕd'ọu̇ ĭn, one of the wandering Arab tribes who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Syria, and Northern Africa, especially in the deserts; Ĭr ku̇tsk'.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *jinrikisha*.

LESSON 235

Proper Names from the Bible.

Jerusalem	**Galilee**	**Satan**	**Baal**
Damascus	**Chaldeans**	**Enoch**	**Canaan**
Smyrna	**Abraham**	**Ezekiel**	**Capernaum**
Euphrates	**Isaac**	**Gennesaret**	**Cyprus**
Tigris	**Sabbath**	**Aaron**	**Gethsemane**

Je rū'sa lĕm (Hebrew, *house* or *habitation of peace*); Da măs'-eŭs (*industry*, or *busy place*); Smȳr'na (supposed to be from a Greek word meaning *myrrh*, for which it was formerly celebrated); Ḳū phrā'tēş (*good river*); Tī'ḡrĭs; Sā'tan (*adversary*); Ē'nŏeḥ (*consecrated*); Ē zē'kĭ el (*strength of God*, or *God will strengthen*); Ġĕn nĕs'à rĕt (*a lyre*); Ạâr'ŏn (*lofty, enlightened*); Bā'al (*lord, master*); Ḉā'naạn (*lowland*); Ḉà pēr'nă ŭm (*village of Nahum*); Çȳ'prŭs; Ḡĕth sĕm'à nĕ (*oil press*).

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation. Galilee means *circuit*; Abraham, *father of a multitude of people* or *peoples*; Isaac signifies *laughter*.

LESSON 236

Words from the Bible.

Gomorrah	**Iscariot**	**Mordecai**	**hallelujah**
Goliath	**Magdalene**	**Tubal-cain**	**manna**
Hannah	**Manasseh**	**Shiloh**	**epistle**
Jeremiah	**Methuselah**	**Philippians**	**Thessalonians**
Isaiah	**Michael**	**Ephesians**	**Pentateuch**

Ḡŏ mŏr'rạḥ (*submersion* or *woodland*); Gŏ lī'ath (*expeller*); Hăn'nạḥ (*grace, prayer*); Jĕr ĕ mī'ạḥ (*exalted by God*); Ĭ ṣā'ĭ(=y)ạḥ (*salvation of Jehovah*); Ĭs eär'ĭ ŏt (*man of Kerioth*); Măḡ'dà lē'nĕ (native of Magdala[=tower]); Mà năs'seḥ (*forgetting* or *making to forget*); Mĕ thū'se lạḥ (*man of offspring*); Mī'eḥạel (*who is as*, or *like, God?*); hăl'lĕ lū'j(=y)ạḥ (*praise ye Jehovah*); măn'nà, the food supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; ĕ pĭs'tlḳ, one of the letters in the New Testament which were directed to their Christian brethren by the Apostles (never confuse the words *epistle* and *apostle*); Thĕs'sà-lō' nĭ anş; Pĕn'tà tḳūeḥ (*five books*), the first five books of the Old Testament collectively.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the third column. The word *Philippians* means inhabitants of *Philippi*, and is in no way related to the *Philippine Islands*.

LESSON 237

Geography of Africa.

Boer	**Abyssinia**	**Cairo**	**Tanganyika**
Egyptian	**Morocco**	**Pretoria**	**Nyassa**
Soudan	**Tripoli**	**Johannesburg**	**Sierra Leone**
Sahara	**Madagascar**	**Kilima-Njaro**	**Kongo**
Algeria	**Mozambique**	**Nyanza**	**Suez**

Bo͝er, a colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch descent; Ē ġўp'tian; So͝u'dän' (*the land of the blacks*); Sa̓ hä'ra (Arabian, *a desert*); Ăl ġē'rĭ ä; Ăb'ўs sĭn'ĭ *a* (Arabian, *a mixed race or people*); Mō rŏe'ō; Trĭp'*o* lĭ; Măd'*a* ġăs'*e*ar; Mō *z*am bïq(=k)u̇e'; (from its native name *Masambeek*, or *Mazambeek*); Cą̄ī'rō (from an Arabian word meaning "the victorious"). (Cairo in the United States [Illinois] is pronounced with the long sound of *a*); Prē-tŏr'ĭ(=ē)*a*; J(=y)ō hän'nĕs bûrg; Kĭl'i(=ē)-män'jä rō'; Nў ăn'*z*a.

Look the remaining words up in the Pronouncing Gazetteer of the dictionary, and mark them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 238

Some Recent Inventions.

telephone	**automobile**	**electric meter**
microphone	**bicycle**	**wireless telegraph**
phonograph	**motorcycle**	**cyclometer**
graphophone	**selfbinder**	**gatling gun**
receiver	**Nernst light**	**gas engine**
transmitter	**automatic venders**	**incubator**

tĕl'ē phōnę̄ (*sound at a distance*, literally); mī'*e*rō phōnę̄ (*small sound* or *voice*), an instrument for intensifying and making audible very feeble sounds; phō'nō ġrăph (*that which writes sounds*); ġrăph'ō phōnę̄; rē çē|v'ẽr, that part of a telephone apparatus at which the message is received and made audible; trăns mĭt'tẽr,

that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent; ạṯ'tŏ mō'bilḛ (*that which moves of itself*); bī'çў ḛlḛ; mō'tŏr çў'ḛlḛ; sḛlf bīnd'ḛr, a machine which binds automatically; Nḛrnst līght, a recent lamp for illumination; ạṯ'tŏ măt'ĭe vḛnd'ḛrş; ḛ lḛc'trĭe mē'tḛr, an instrument for measuring the amount of electricity consumed; wīrḛ'lḛsṡ tḛ lḛg'rȧ phў, a system of telegraphy without wires; çў ḛlŏm'ḛ tḛr, an instrument for registering distances traveled, as upon a bicycle.

Look up the remaining words, mark them for pronunciation, and find their meanings. The gatling gun received its name from the inventor, R. J. Gatling.

LESSON 239

In Mythology.

griffin	**argonauts**	**Achilles**	**Æolus**
ambrosia	**harpies**	**Adonis**	**Ceres**
Sphinx	**centaurs**	**Æneas**	**Cyclops**
Hyperion	**phœnix**	**Scylla**	**Hesperides**
Psyche	**Bacchus**	**Charybdis**	**naiades**

är'gō nạṯts, any one of the legendary Greek heroes who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in search of the Golden Fleece; här'pĭḛṡ, fabulous winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures, with long claws and faces pale with hunger; çĕn'tạṯrş, fabulous beings, represented as half man and half horse; phḛē'nĭx, a bird fabled to exist single, to be consumed by fire by its own act, and to rise again from its ashes—hence, an emblem of immortality; Băc'ḛḥŭs, the god of wine; A ḛḥĭl'lēş, the hero of Homer's *Iliad*; A dō'nĭs, a beautiful boy loved by Venus; Ạḛ nē'ạs, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*; Sçў'lȧ (a dangerous rock on the Italian coast), fabled to be a sea nymph changed by Circe into a monster encircled by barking dogs; Ch̸ă rўb'dĭs (a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite Scylla on the Italian coast), personi-

fied as a female monster (the passage between Scylla and Charybdis was formerly considered perilous—hence the saying "Between Scylla and Charybdis," signifying a great peril on either hand); Æ̱ē′ŏ lŭs, the god of the winds; Çē′rēş, the goddess of corn and tillage; Çȳ′elŏps (this word has the same form for the singular and plural), one of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead; Hĕs pĕr′ĭ dēş, the daughters of Hesperus, or Night, and fabled possessors of a garden producing golden apples—also, the garden said to produce the golden apples; nā′i(=y)ăd ēş, water nymphs.

Look up the words in the first column in a similar manner, marking them diacritically, and find their signification in mythology.

LESSON 240

Dictation Review. (William Shakespeare.)

" The better part of *valor* is *discretion.*"

" *Corruption* wins not more than honesty."

" For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun *breaks* through the darkest clouds
So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit."

" There is a *tide* in the *affairs* of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to *fortune;*
Omitted, all the *voyage* of their life
Is bound in *shallows* and in *miseries.*"

" Sweet are the uses of *adversity,*
Which, like the toad, ugly and *venomous,*
Wears yet a *precious jewel* in his head;
And this our life, *exempt* from public *haunt,*
Finds *tongues* in trees, books in *running* brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

EIGHTH GRADE

LESSON 241

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 1.—Most nouns form their plurals by adding "s" to the singular, but "es" is added when the word is easier to pronounce than it would be with "s."

wagon	**wagons**	**accident**	**accidents**
axiom	**axioms**	**myriad**	**myriads**
defense	**defenses**	**annex**	**annexes**
incident	**incidents**	**glimpse**	**glimpses**
privilege	**privileges**	**labyrinth**	**labyrinths**
absence	**absences**	**bureau**	**bureaus**
village	**villages**	**instance**	**instances**
particle	**particles**	**gas**	**gases**
textile	**textiles**	**speech**	**speeches**
whoop	**whoops**	**column**	**columns**

wăg′ŏn (be careful to spell with one *g*); ăx′ĭ ōm, a self-evident truth; dē fĕnsḙ′; ĭn′çĭ dȩnt; prĭv′ĭ lĕgḙ; ăb′sȩnçḙ; vĭl′lăgḙ; pär′tĭ clḙ; tĕx′tĭlḙ; ẇhōōp; ăc′çĭ dȩnt; mўr′ĭad; ăn′nĕx; glĭmp̄sḙ; lăb′ў rĭnth, windings, confusion; bū′reau(=ō); ĭn stȩnçḙ; gās; spēḙch; cŏl′ŭm̐ (be sure to pronounce the second syllable "ŭm").

LESSON 242

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 2.— Nouns ending in "y" preceded by a consonant usually change "y" to "i" before adding "es" to form the plural.

Rule 3.—Some nouns ending in "f" or "fe" change the "f" to "v" before adding "s" or "es."

ally	allies	dynasty	dynasties
supply	supplies	entry	entries
monarchy	monarchies	fallacy	fallacies
enemy	enemies	economy	economies
facility	facilities	soliloquy	soliloquies
century	centuries	library	libraries
vanity	vanities	prophecy	prophecies
prodigy	prodigies	cruelty	cruelties
apology	apologies	comedy	comedies
folly	follies	tragedy	tragedies

ăl lȳ′; ăl lı̇e̦s′; sŭp plȳ′; sŭp plı̇e̦s′; mŏn′ar̤e̦ ȳ; mŏn′ar̤e̦ ı̇e̦s; ĕn′ē mȳ; ĕn′ē mı̇e̦s; fȧ çĭl′ĭ tȳ; fȧ çĭl′ĭ tı̇e̦s; çĕn′tū rȳ; çĕn′tū rı̇e̦s; văn′ĭ tȳ; văn′ĭ tı̇e̦s; prŏd′ĭ ġȳ; prŏd′ĭ ġı̇e̦s; ȧ pŏl′ō ġȳ; ȧ pŏl′ō ġı̇e̦s; fŏl′lȳ; fŏl′lı̇e̦s.

Mark the words in the third and fourth columns similarly, and find the definitions of any words whose meanings you do not know.

LESSON 243

Plurals not formed according to Rule.

focus	foci	vertex	vertices
basis	bases	axis	axes
analysis	analyses	synopsis	synopses
crisis	crises	automaton	automata
phenomenon	phenomena	nucleus	nuclei

fō′eŭs, a central point; fō′çī; bā′sĭs; bā′sē̦; ȧ năl′ȳ sĭs; ȧ năl′-ȳ sē̦; erī′sĭs, the decisive moment, the turning point; erī′sē̦; phē nŏm′ē nŏn, that which is apparent to observation—an extraordinary or very remarkable person, thing, or occurrence; phē-nŏm′ē nȧ; vēr′tĕx, top, summit; vēr′tĭ çē̦; ăx′ĭs; ăx′ē̦.

Mark the singular and plural forms of the three remaining words for pronunciation, and find their meanings.

LESSON 244

Electrical Terms.

volt	**battery**	**dynamo**	**cell**
ampere	**motor**	**commutator**	**meter**
ohm	**galvanometer**	**circuit**	**alternator**
resistance	**insulator**	**conductor**	**condenser**
electricity	**armature**	**induction**	**incandescence**

băt'tẽr ў, an apparatus for generating a current of electricity; mō'tŏr, a machine for converting electricity into power; găl'vȧnŏm'ẽ tẽr, an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current; ĭn'sū lā'tŏr, a body that prevents the transfer of electricity from bodies by the introduction of non-conductors; är'mȧ tūr, a piece of iron used to connect the poles of a magnet; dў'nȧ mō, a machine for generating an electric current; ĕōm'mū tā'tŏr, a piece of apparatus used for reversing the direction of an electrical current; çĭr'cŭĭt, the course of the electricity between the two poles of a battery or electrical machine; ĕŏn dŭc'tŏr, a substance capable of transmitting an electric current; ĭn dŭc'tion, the property by which one electrified body causes or induces electricity in another body without direct contact; çĕll, a jar or vessel for holding the exciting fluid of a battery; mē'tẽr, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity consumed; ăl'tẽr nā'tŏr, a device for causing the current to alternate; ĕŏn dĕn'sẽr, an instrument for concentrating electricity; ĭn'ĕăn dĕs'çenç, the glowing whiteness of a conductor of great resistance caused by the passage of an electric current through it.

Look up the five words in the first column, marking them for pronunciation, and finding their definitions. The *ampere* received its name from the French physicist Ampère. *Electricity* is derived from a word meaning *amber*, so named because easily produced by the friction of that substance.

LESSON 245

From a Menu Card.

croquette	**soup**	**biscuit**	**mushroom**
poached	**entremets**	**cheese**	**piccalilli**
shirred	**macaroni**	**consommé**	**vanilla**
vermicelli	**chowder**	**lettuce**	**pickles**
salad	**dessert**	**roquefort**	**ragout**

erō q(=k)u̍ĕtt̍ẹ̀, a ball of minced meat, fowl, rice, or other ingredients, highly seasoned and fried; pōa̍chẹ̀d(=t), cooked, as eggs, by breaking them in boiling water; shĭrt̍ẹ̀d, broken in an earthen dish and baked over the fire, as eggs; vēr′mi(=ĕ) çĕl′lĭ (from an Italian word meaning a "little worm,") the flour of a hard, small-grained wheat made into dough and forced through small cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, worm-like form; săl′*a*d; sǫu̍p; e(=ä)N′tr*e* me(=ă)t̍ş′ (between dishes), a dainty dish usually eaten after the principal dish; măe′à rō′nĭ, the same as vermicelli, except that the paste is forced through larger tubes; chow′dēr, a dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stirred together; dēş şērt′ (note that there are two *s*'s), pastry, fruits, etc., forming the last course at dinner; mŭsh′ rōōmş (from a French word for *moss*, because they grow on it), toadstools that may be eaten; pĭe′eà lĭl′lĭ, a pickle of various vegetables highly spiced; và nĭl′là, a flavoring extract; pĭe′klẹ̀ş; rà gǫu̍t′, a dish made of pieces of meat stewed and highly seasoned.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of "consommé" and "roquefort."

LESSON 246

Words Often Confused.

liniment	**lineament**	**immigration**	**emigration**
prophecy	**prophesy**	**eruption**	**irruption**
palate	**palette**	**lightning**	**lightening**
presentment	**presentiment**	**descent**	**dissent**
precede	**proceed**	**disease**	**decease**

lĭn'ĭ *m*ent, a medicinal ointment; lĭn'ē à *m*ent, a feature of the body or face; prŏph'ē çў, a foretelling (noun); prŏph'ē sȳ, to foretell (verb); păl'ăt̨ę, the roof of the mouth; păl'ĕt̨t̨ę, a thin oval or square board, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his paints; prē ş̌ĕnt'*m*ent, the act of presenting; prē sĕn'tĭ *m*ent, foreboding; prē çēd̨ę', to go before in place, rank, or importance; prō çē̊d', to move, pass, or go forward or onward; ĭm'mĭ grā'tion, the *coming into* a country for the purpose of permanent residence; ĕm'ĭ grā'tion, the *going out of* a country for the purpose of taking up permanent residence in another; ē rŭp'tion, the act of breaking *out* or bursting *forth*; ĭr rŭp'tion, a bursting in—a sudden, violent rushing *into* a place.

Proceed similarly with the three pairs of words remaining; make the distinctions clear by using the words in sentences.

LESSON 247

Prefix *para*="beside" or "against;" *equi*="equal."

parallel	**parasite**	**equinox**	**equivalent**
parallelogram	**paralysis**	**equivalue**	**equilateral**
parallax	**paradox**	**equivocate**	**equiangular**
paralyze	**paragraph**	**equable**	**equivocal**
paraphrase	**parenthesis**	**equipoise**	**equator**

păr'*a*l lĕl, *beside one another*—like, similar; păr'*a*l lĕl'ō grăm, a right-lined, four-*sided* figure whose opposite sides are parallel and therefore equal (*parallel writing*, literally); păr'*a*l lăx (*to change beside* or *beyond*), the apparent displacement or difference of position of an object, as seen from two different points of view; păr'à lyzę (*to loosen beside*—disable at the side), to affect with paralysis, or the loss of the power of voluntary motion—to make ineffective; păr'à phrāş̌ę (*to speak beside*—to say the same thing in other words), a free translation or rendering; păr'à sītę (*one who feeds* on the wheat, grain or food *beside*, or at, the table of another), a hanger-on; pà răl'ў sĭs (see *paralyze*); păr'à dŏx (*to think, suppose*, or *imagine*, *beside, beyond*, or *contrary to*), an assertion or sentiment which appears to be opposed to common

sense, but yet may be true; păr'ȧ grăph (*to write beside*—a line or stroke drawn in the margin), a distinct part of a piece of writing; pȧ rĕn'thē sĭs (*to put* or *place beside—to put in beside*, to insert), a word, phrase, or sentence (usually inclosed within curved lines) by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it; ē'quĭ nŏx (*equal nights*), the time when the sun enters one of the periods of equal days and nights; ē'quĭ văl'ūę, to put an equal value upon; ē quĭv'ō eątę (*to be called by the same name*), to use words of doubtful meaning—to use expressions which may mean different things, with a view to deceive or mislead; ē'quȧ blę (*even, equal*), equal and uniform—not changing; ē'quĭ poiȩę (*equal poise*), state of being equally balanced.

Treat the words in the last column in a similar manner, marking them for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting any changes that have occurred.

LESSON 248

"ance," "ants," "ence," "ents."

assistance	**attendance**	**dependence**	**acquaintance**
patience	**evidence**	**dependents**	**reference**
attendants	**adherents**	**remembrance**	**endurance**
confidence	**assistants**	**subsistence**	**indulgence**
adherence	**expedience**	**preference**	**annoyance**

The suffixes *ance* and *ence=the act of* or *the state of; ants* and *ents=they who.*

ăt tĕn'd*ance*; ĕv'ĭ d*ence*; ăd hēr'*ents*, followers, supporters; ăs sĭst'*ance*; ĕx pē'dĭ *ence*, fitness or suitableness to effect a purpose intended; dē pĕnd'*ence*; dē pĕnd'*ents*, those who depend—those who rely upon others for support or favor; rē mĕm'br*ance* (notice the spelling of the last syllable), the act of holding in mind—something remembered; sŭb sĭst'*ence*, livelihood; prĕf'ēr *ence*, higher estimation, choice; ăc quāint'*ance*; rĕf'ēr *ence*; ĕn dūr'-*ance*; ĭn dŭl'ġ*ence*, the act of humoring or favoring; ăn noy'*ance*.

Mark the words in the first column for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 249

Troublesome Words.

tyranny	**statue**	**effigy**	**constancy**
prejudice	**strategy**	**precedence**	**mystify**
innocence	**villainy**	**liquefy**	**putrefy**
alimony	**sufficiency**	**vilify**	**propitiate**
contemptible	**chieftain**	**rarefy**	**superfluous**

tŷr′*a*n nў; prĕj′ū dĭçᵩ, bias in opinion or judgment; ĭn′nō-çᵉnçᵩ; ăl′ĭ mō nў, an allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her legal separation from him; ĕŏn tĕmp̣t′ĭ blᵩ, mean, worthless; stăt′ūᵩ; străt′ē ġў, generalship—use of stratagem or artifice; vĭl′l̤ăĭn ў (be careful of the order of the *a* and *i* in the second syllable), wickedness; sŭf fĭ′c(=sh)iᵩn çў, supply equal to needs; chi̤ēf′t̤ăĭn, chief, commander, leader, head; ĕf′fĭ ġў, an imitative figure; prē çēd′ᵉnçᵩ (notice especially that the *e* in the first syllable is long shortened, that the *e* in the second syllable is long, and that the accent falls upon the second syllable,) the act or state of going or being before in time, rank, or honor; lĭq(=k)′u(=w)ē fȳ; vĭl′ĭ fȳ (spell with only one *l*), to debase by report; răr′ē fȳ, to make less dense.

Look up the remaining words, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar. In pronouncing the word *superfluous*, be careful to throw the accent upon the second syllable.

LESSON 250

Dictation Review. (Joseph Addison.)

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, *truly* and *essentially* raises one man above another,

Prejudice and *self-sufficiency* naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and *ignorance* of mankind.

Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so *contemptible* and little in the eyes of the world as *inconstancy.*

A *statue* lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of *statuary* only clears away the *superfluous* matter and removes the *rubbish.*

A *cheerful* temper joined with *innocence* will make beauty *attractive,* knowledge *delightful,* and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and *affliction;* convert ignorance into an *amiable simplicity,* and render *deformity* itself *agreeable.*

LESSON 251

Troublesome Terminations:
"-ine," "-een," "-ene."

canteen	**careen**	**machine**	**tontine**
sardine	**velveteen**	**hygiene**	**gangrene**
intervene	**ravine**	**marine**	**tambourine**
obscene	**convene**	**serene**	**kerosene**
routine	**supervene**	**guillotine**	**soapine**

ĕăn tēēn′, a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water, liquor, or other drink; sär dĭnē′, a kind of herring; ĭn′tēr vēnē′, to come between; ŏb sēēnē′, impure, immodest; rọụ tĭnē′, a daily round of business, amusement, or pleasure; ĕȧ rēēn′, to incline to one side; vĕl vĕt ēēn′; rȧ vĭnē′; ĕŏn vēnē′, to meet together; sū′pēr vēnē′, to take place, to happen; mȧ çhĭnē′; hȳ′ġ̣ēnē, a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; mȧ rĭnē′, pertaining to the sea, naval; sĕ rēnē′, calm, undisturbed; gụĭl′lō tĭne′ (from *Guillotin,* a French physician, who proposed (for beheading people) the adoption of machinery that would do away with the ax or sword—the instrument being invented by Dr. Antoine Luis in 1792), a machine for beheading a person by one stroke of a heavy ax or blade, which slides in vertical guides, is raised by a cord, and let fall upon the neck of the victim—any machine or instrument of similar action for cutting or shearing

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of those which are new to you.

LESSON 252

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 4.—Add apostrophe and "s" (*'s*) to the singular of nouns to form the possessive singular. Add the apostrophe to the plural to form the possessive plural, if the plural ends in "s". If the plural does not end in "s", add the apostrophe and "s" (*'s*).

Possessive Singular.	Possessive Plural.	
neighbor's	neighbors'	Burns's humor
screw's	screws'	Agnes's spectacles
woman's	women's	Barnes's arithmetics
creature's	creatures'	Howells's novels
trough's	troughs'	Charles's reign
brother's	brothers'	Adams's express
child's	children's	Quakers' meeting
torrent's	torrents'	Miss Bass's appearance
statue's	statues'	Xerxes' army
helmsman's	helmsmen's	conscience' sake

There is good authority for using the apostrophe alone in all the forms given in the last column, as *Burns' humor*, etc. The apostrophe only is used to avoid a disagreeable hissing sound in forms like Moses' seat, goodness' sake, Essex' death, etc.

LESSON 253

Words from Arithmetic.

principal	consequent	evolution	geometrical
principle	proportion	application	annuity
installments	extremes	averaging	perpetuity
coupon	hypotenuse	progression	contingent
antecedent	involution	arithmetical	mensuration

prĭn'çĭ pal, a sum of money placed out at interest; prĭn'çĭ-plę, an arithmetical truth (be particularly careful to distinguish these words accurately); ĭn stą̄ll'ments, parts paid upon a debt at different times; eǫ̣u'pŏn, a certificate of interest due, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, given for a term of years, intended to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due (note the sound of "ǫ̣" in the first syllable); ăn'tē çēd'ent, the first of the two terms of a ratio, the first or third of the four terms of a proportion; eŏn'sĕ quĕnt, the second term of a ratio; prō pōr'tion; ĕx trēmę̣s', the first and last terms of a proportion; hȳ pŏt'ē nūsę, the side of a right triangle opposite the right angle; ĭn'vō lū'tion, the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times; ĕv'ō lū'tion, the extraction of roots—the reverse of involution; ăp'plĭ eā'tion; ăv'ēr ăg ĭng (note that the final *e* is dropped before the suffix *-ing*); prō grĕs'sion, continued proportion; ăr'ĭth mĕt'ĭ eal.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 254

The Use of the Hyphen.

band saw	billiard table	grass-grown	preëxist
almost	semiannually	vice-president	gaslight
bumblebee	all-absorbing	gas-burner	ex-mayor
coöperate	everlasting	cartridge box	rear admiral
apple tree	grasshopper	non-essential	potato-digger

The prefixes *ex* and *vice*, indicating a title, should be hyphenated, as *ex-president*, *vice-principal*, etc. It is evident from the list given above that there is no rule that will determine when to use the hyphen. The tendency at present is to drop the hyphen where it can be dropped without confusing the eye.

bănd saẉ, a saw in the form of an endless steel belt, with teeth on one edge, running over wheels; a̤l'mōst (note that there is but one *l*); bŭm'blę̤ bēę̤; eō ŏp'ēr ātę̤; ăp'plę̤ trēę̤; bĭl-l̤'i(=y)ārd tā'blę̤; sĕm'ĭ ăn'nū *a*l lў, every half year; all̤-ăbsôrb'ĭng; ĕv'ēr lȧst'ĭng, endless; grȧss̤'hŏp'pēr; grȧss̤'grōẉn', overgrown with grass; gās'bûrn'ēr; eär'trĭd̤gę̤ bŏx; nŏn'ĕs sĕn't(=sh)a̤l; gās'līght.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 255

Words Used in Business.

insolvency	**concession**	**approximate**	**calendar**
commodities	**guarantee**	**conveyances**	**liquidate**
classification	**accommodation**	**indenture**	**proceeds**
reference	**monopoly**	**compliments**	**envelope**
remunerate	**commerce**	**consolidate**	**license**

eŏn çĕs'sion, a thing granted; gu̇ăr'ăn tēę̤', a promise to answer for the payment of some debt in case of the failure of another person who is liable to such payment; ăe eŏm'mō dā'tion (note that the third syllable is m*o*); mō nŏp'ō lў, the sole control of the trade in anything; eŏm'mērçę̤, trade; ăp prŏx'ĭ mātę̤, nearly exact; eŏn vęẏ'*a*nçę̤ (notice that the suffix is *a*nce), transfer of ownership; ĭn dĕn'tūrę̤, a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties; eŏm'plĭ mĕnts, regard, in a business sense; as, a gift with the *compliments* of a firm; eŏn sŏl'ĭ dātę̤, to combine, as different manufactories of the same kind; eăl'ĕn dăr (notice that the final syllable is d*ar*), an orderly list of persons or things; lĭq(=k)'u(=w)ĭ dātę̤, to pay off, as an indebtedness; prō'çēę̤ds, the sum received from a sale or transaction; ĕn'vĕl ōpę̤; lī'ç*e*nsę̤ (observe carefully the spelling of the second syllable, *cense*), a formal permission from the proper authorities to carry on a certain business, which would be illegal without such permission.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them with care for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those which are new to you.

LESSON 256

Words from the United States Constitution.

equity	**controversies**	**grievances**	**government**
attainder	**forfeiture**	**disparage**	**accusation**
adhering	**abridging**	**jeopardy**	**prosecuted**
supreme	**peaceably**	**compelled**	**compulsory**
exemption	**redress**	**application**	**ratification**

ĕq(=k)′u(=w)ĭ tў, a system of laws supplemental to law proper; ăt tā!n′dēr, the loss of the civil rights of a person because of a death sentence or state of outlawry; ăd hēr′ĭng (note that the final *e* is dropped when the suffix *ing* is added), holding to; sū prēmę́′, highest in authority, as the Supreme Court of the United States; ĕx ĕmp′tion, freedom from a charge or burden imposed upon others; ĕon′trō vēr′sĭę̣s, disputes, disagreements; fôr′fę̣ĭ tūrę̣, the loss of some right, privilege, honor, or office, by an offense, crime, or other act; ą brĭd̤ġ′ĭng (notice that the *e* is dropped when the suffix is added), making shorter, diminishing, lessening; pēą,çę̣′ą blў (note that the *e* is retained in this word before the suffix *ably*); rē drĕs̤′, a setting right, as of wrong, injury, or oppression; grį̄ēv′ *a*nç ĕs̤, causes of complaint, wrongs done and suffered; dĭs păr′ą̄ġę̣, to undervalue, to detract from; jĕ̤p′ārd īzę̣, to expose to loss or injury; ĕom pĕll̤ę̣d′, forced, obliged; ăp′plĭ eā′tion.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 257

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 5.—Monosyllables and other words accented on the last syllable which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Note.—Words not having the conditions given in the rule do not have the consonant doubled. The word may not be accented on the last syllable, it may not end in a single consonant, the consonant may not be preceded by a single vowel, or the suffix may not begin with a vowel.

excellent	**meriting**	**conquered**	**baggage**
permitted	**summoning**	**redden**	**equaled**
inferred	**equaling**	**reddening**	**remodeled**
developing	**kidnaped**	**cramming**	**fitting**
traveling	**banqueting**	**swimmer**	**benefiting**

ĕx(=k)'çĕl lent; pēr mĭt'tĕd; ĭn fēr'ẹd'; dē vĕl'ŏp ĭng; trăv'ĕl-ĭng; mĕr'ĭt ĭng; sŭm'mŏn ĭng; ē'qual ĭng; kĭd'năpẹd(=t); băn'-quĕt ĭng; eŏn'q(=k)uēr'ẹd; rĕd'dẹn; rĕd'dẹn ĭng; erăm'mĭng; swĭm'mēr.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically.

LESSON 258

Rule 5 (continued).

rubbed	**barreled**	**fitted**	**transferred**
appareled	**submitted**	**benefited**	**wrapped**
quarreler	**occurrence**	**planned**	**developed**
expelled	**reference**	**extolling**	**offering**
expulsion	**controlled**	**acquittal**	**suffered**

Tell in each case how the rule applies, or how it does not apply.

băr'rĕlẹd (or barrelled); sŭb mĭt'tĕd; ŏe eŭr'rençẹ; rĕf'ĕr-ençẹ; eŏn trōllẹd'; fĭt'tĕd; bĕn'ĕ fĭt ĕd; plănnẹd; ĕx tŏl'lĭng, praising; ăe quĭt'tal, a setting free from a debt or obligation; trăns fēr'ẹd'; wrăpp'ẹd(=t); dē vĕl'ŏpẹd(=t); ŏf'fĕr ĭng; sŭf'fĕrẹd.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 259

Abbreviations.

Aet.	**aged**	**L. S.**	**Place of the seal**
A. B.	**Bachelor of Arts**	**tr.**	**transpose**
LL. D.	**Doctor of Laws**	**d. or dele.**	**take out**
D. D.	**Doctor of Divinity**	**wf.**	**wrong font**
A. M.	**Master of Arts**	**sc.**	**to wit**
Ph. D.	**Doctor of Philosophy**	**Cap.**	**capital**
D. V.	**God willing**	**vid.**	**see**
et al.	**and others**	**ib. or ibid.**	**in the same place**
id.	**the same**	**incog.**	**unknown**
Ital.	**Italic**	**I. H. S.**	**Jesus the Savior of Men**

LESSON 260

Dictation Review. (Charles Dickens.)

"*Christmas* is the only *holiday* of the year that brings the whole human family into *common communion.* The only time in the long *calendar* of the year when men and women seem, by one *consent,* to open their shut-up hearts freely."

"The one *serviceable,* safe, *certain, remunerative, attainable* quality in every study and every *pursuit* is the quality of *attention.* My own *invention,* or *imagination,* such as it is, I can most truthfully *assure* you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of common-place, *humble, patient, daily, toiling, drudging* attention."

LESSON 261

Words Used in Business.

collateral	**discrepancy**	**deferred**	**bushel**
abbreviate	**mucilage**	**statement**	**tonnage**
embezzlement	**commission**	**copyright**	**soliciting**
affidavit	**infringement**	**auditor**	**barrel**
notary	**ratify**	**schedule**	**discretion**

cŏl lăt'ẽr *a*l, security for the performance of agreements, or the payment of money, besides the principal security (note that the *l* in this word is doubled, but that there is but one *t*); ăb brē'-vĭ ăt̨ẹ (notice that the *b* is doubled), to reduce by omission, as words and terms used in business; ĕm bĕz'zl̨ẹ m*e*nt, the act of wrongfully applying to one's own uses property intrusted to one's care; ăf'fĭ dā'vĭt (note that the second syllable is f*i*), a sworn statement in writing; nō'tȧ rў, a public officer who certifies deeds and other writings (usually called a *notary public*); dĭs erĕp'*a*n-çў (notice that the third syllable is *a*n), disagreement, difference; mū'çĭ lăġ̣ẹ; eŏm mĭs'sion (both the *m* and the *s* are doubled), the allowance made to an agent for transacting business for another; ĭn frĭnġ̣ẹ'm*e*nt (be careful to retain the *e* in the second syllable), trespassing, as upon a patent, copyright (or other special privilege); răt'ĭ fȳ, to confirm, as a contract or agreement; bụsh'ĕl; tȯn'năġ̣ẹ, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry; sŏ lĭç'ĭt ĭng, seeking to obtain custom; bär'rĕl; dĭs erĕ'tion, carefulness, the exercise of one's judgment.

Mark the words in the third column diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 262

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 6.—"'I' before 'e'
Except after 'c'
Or when sounded as 'a'
As in 'neighbor' and 'weigh'."

Think of pronouncing *c* prolonged to *ce*. This will help you to remember that *e* follows *c*. A list of the exceptions to the rule is given on page 81.

seize	thieving	piece	reprieve
siege	frieze	believe	perceive
ceiling	weird	heifer	wield
niece	shriek	conceive	grievous
counterfeit	conceit	deceive	sovereign

Tell in each case whether the word is in accord with the rule or is an exception to it.

thl̤ēv'ĭng; frl̤ēzẹ̄; wēl̤rd; shrl̤ēk; ĕŏn çēl̤t'; nl̤ēçẹ̄; bē̆ l̤ēvẹ̄'; hĕl̤f'-ẽr; ĕŏn çēl̤vẹ̄'; dē̆ çēl̤vẹ̄'; rē̆ prl̤ēvẹ̄', to delay the punishment of; pẽr çēl̤vẹ̄'; wl̤ēld, to handle, manage; grl̤ēv'ŭs; sŏv'ẽr ẹ̄l̤gn.

Look up the words in the first column of the lesson, marking them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 263

Rule 6 (continued).

forfeit	**perceive**	**fierce**	**aggrieve**
receive	**leisure**	**retrieve**	**species**
besieged	**liege**	**relieve**	**deceitful**
chieftain	**inveigh**	**heir**	**surfeited**
thieved	**relief**	**seizure**	**neither**

Pick out the exceptions to the rule in the above lesson.

fôr'fẹ̄l̤t; rē̆ çēl̤vẹ̄'; bē̆ sl̤ēgẹ̄d'; chl̤ēf'tăn; thl̤ēvẹ̄d; fl̤ērçẹ̄; rē̆-trl̤ēvẹ̄', to recover, repair; rē̆ l̤ēvẹ̄'; hēl̤r; sel̤'z(+h)ûrẹ̄; ăg grl̤ēvẹ̄', to give pain or sorrow to; spē'ç(+h)l̤ēs, kind, class; dē̆ çēl̤t'fụl; sûr'fẹ̄l̤t ĕd, overfed, so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; nēl̤'thẽr.

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 264

Additional Words from the United States Constitution.

tranquility	**exceed**	**secrecy**	**naturalization**
defense	**apportioned**	**quorum**	**appropriations**
posterity	**electors**	**disapproved**	**insurrection**
requisite	**concurrence**	**privileged**	**extraordinary**
executive	**immediately**	**emoluments**	**misdemeanor**

trăn quĭl'lĭ tў (do not fail to double the *l*), state of peace; dē fĕnsḥ', protection in time of war or threatened danger to the nation; pŏs tĕr'ĭ tў, succeeding generations; rĕq(=k)'u(=w)ĭ sĭtḥ, that which is required or is necessary; ĕx ĕe'ū tĭvḥ, the president —pertaining to the carrying into effect of the laws (as the *executive department*); ĕx çēḥd'; ăp pōr'tionḥd, divided and distributed proportionally; ē lĕe'tōrs, persons chosen by vote of the people to elect the president and vice-president; eŏn eŭr'rençḥ (note that the *r* is doubled), agreement or consent; ĭm mē'dĭ ătḥ lў, at once; sē'erē çў; quō'rŭm, such a number of the members of a governmental body as is competent, by constitution, to transact business; dĭs'ăp prọvḥd', being refused official approval; prĭv'ĭ lĕġḥd, enjoying a special right, advantage, or freedom from duty; ē mŏl'ū ments, the profits arising from office.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find their meanings. Give special attention to the pronunciation of *extraordinary;* notice that *misdemeanor* has but one *s*.

LESSON 265

Words from Agricultural Papers.

proteid	**breeding**	**manure**	**middlings**
nitrogenous	**cereals**	**fertilizers**	**pedigree**
carbohydrates	**cellulose**	**gypsum**	**phosphates**
ensilage	**centrifugal**	**irrigation**	**guano**
bacteria	**dairying**	**loamy**	**saltpeter**

prō'tē ĭd, a class of food represented by the gluten of wheat, the albumen of eggs and the casein of milk; nī trŏġ'ē nọŭs (notice the pronunciation carefully), nitrogenous foods are such as are rich in proteids; eär'bō hȳ'drātḥs, a class of food represented by the sugars and starches; ĕn'sĭ lāġḥ, the fodder preserved in a silo; băe tē'rĭ à (the singular form of this word is *bacterium*), very minute vegetable organisms; brēḥd'ĭng, the raising or improving

of any kind of domestic animals; çē′rē *a*lş, grains; çĕl′l̤ū lōsḛ′, the substance (a carbohydrate) which is the principal part of the solid framework of plants; çĕn trĭf′ŭ ḡ*a*l (notice that the accent is upon the second syllable), tending or causing to recede from the center (centrifugal force is used in separating the milk from the cream by means of commercial separators); dāl′rў ĭng; mȧnūrḛ′, any matter which makes land productive; fēr′tĭ lī′zērş, those things which make land fertile; ġўp′sŭm, a mineral used to make plaster of Paris; ĭr′rĭ ḡā′tion, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants; lōm′ў, like loam, which is a soil composed of a mixture of clay and sand, with organic matter to which its fertility is chiefly due.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 266

Words Used in Business.

stenographer	**confidential**	**opportunity**	**reciprocity**
amanuensis	**average**	**preference**	**supersede**
responsibility	**collector**	**privilege**	**gratuitous**
chattel	**package**	**pursue**	**illegible**
pecuniary	**tenant**	**equivalent**	**exchequer**

stĕ nŏg′rȧ phēr; ȧ măn′ŭ ĕn′sĭs, a person whose employment is to write what another dictates; rē spŏn′sĭ bĭl′ĭ tў, the state of being answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation; chăt′tḛl, any item of movable or immovable property except the freehold, or the things which are parts of it; pĕ cūn′i(=y)ȧ rў, relating to money; cŏn′fĭ dĕn′ti*a*l, secret; ăv′ēr ȧġḛ; eŏl lĕc′tōr; păḉk′ȧġḛ; tĕn′*a*nt; ŏp′pŏr tū′nĭ tў; prĕf′ēr *e*nçḛ; prĭv′ĭ lĕġḛ; pûr sūḛ′; ē quĭv′ȧ l*e*nt, of equal worth, value, or force.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find their definitions. Note that the last syllable of *supersede* is *sede*, and that the termination of *illegible* is *ible*.

LESSON 267

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 7.—Silent "e" final is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Note.—If the suffix begins with a consonant, *e* final is not dropped, except in the words *truly*, *duly*, *awful*, *wholly*, *argument*, *judgment*, *lodgment*, *abridgment* and *acknowledgment*. *c* and *g* before *e*, *i*, and *y* are usually soft (*c*=*s* and *g* as in *gin*) and are hard (*c*=*k* and *g* as in *go*) in all other cases. *e* is often retained to keep the *c* or *g* soft when the suffix begins with a vowel other than *e*, *i*, or *y*. Besides these, *hoeing*, *shoeing*, *toeing*, *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing*, and *mileage*, are exceptions to the rule.

procuring	**debasing**	**ceasing**	**dyeing**
nauseated	**desirable**	**exercising**	**dying**
serviceable	**courageous**	**producing**	**tying**
notable	**hoeing**	**perceiving**	**enduring**
criticising	**shining**	**manageable**	**conceding**

In *serviceable* and *courageous*, the final *e* is retained to keep the *c* and *g* respectively soft.

Distinguish *dying* and *dyeing* very carefully.

prō eūr′ĭng; nạ̈ṭ′s(+h)ē a′ted, sickened; sēr′v′ĭçḛ ȧ blḛ; nōt′-ȧ blḛ; erĭt′ĭ çīş ĭng; dē bās′ĭng; dē şīr′ȧ blḛ; e℘ŭr ā′ġḛ℘ŭs; hō℘′ĭng; shīn′ĭng; dȳ℘′ĭng; dȳ′ĭng; tȳ′ĭng; ĕn dūr′ĭng; e℘n çēd′ĭng.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and then correct your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 268

Review of Rule 7 (continued).

waning	**loosing**	**separating**	**choosing**
diverging	**losing**	**truly**	**superseding**
alluding	**striking**	**lovely**	**likely**
vengeance	**changeable**	**awful**	**argument**
movable	**serenely**	**chosen**	**definitely**

Quote the rule in each case that it applies, and when an exception occurs, give the reason.

The word lo͞os'ĭng means the act of making *loose*, or untying; lo̱s'ĭng is from *lose*, and means the act of suffering loss. Use each in a sentence.

strīk'ĭng; chānge̊'å ble̊; se̊ rēne̊'lў; sĕp'å rāt'ĭng; tru̱'lў; lo̊ve̊'-lў; a̱w'fu̱l; chō'se̊n; cho͞os'ĭng; sū'pẽr sēd'ĭng, replacing; līke̊'lў; är'gū m*e*nt; dĕf'ĭ nĭte̊ lў.

Mark the words in the first column diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 269

Troublesome Words.

intelligent	**interfere**	**accent**	**height**
injurious	**purifying**	**imitation**	**guardian**
impunity	**independence**	**imagine**	**intensely**
innocent	**precisely**	**horror**	**glycerine**
interruption	**immense**	**labor**	**invariably**

ĭn'tẽr fēre̊'; pū'rĭ fy̆'ĭng; ĭn'dē pĕnd'*e*nçe̊; prē çīse̊'lў, exactly; ĭm mĕnse̊' (notice the *s* in the second syllable); ā*e*'çĕnt'; ĭm'ĭ tā'tion; ĭm ăg'ĭne̊; hŏr'rōr; lā'bẽr; he̊īg̱ht; gu̱ärd'ĭ *a*n; ĭn tĕnse̊'lў; glў̆ç'ēr ĭne̊; ĭn vā'rĭ å blў, unchangeably.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, place the proper diacritical markings upon them, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 270

Dictation Review. (John Ruskin.)

Ideas of *beauty* are among the noblest which can be *presented* to the human mind, *invariably exalting* and *purifying* it according to their *degree*.

It is only by *labor* that thought can be made *healthy*, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be *separated* with *impunity*.

I tell you *earnestly*, you must get into the habit of looking *intensely* at words, *assuring* yourself of their meaning, *syllable* by syllable, nay, letter by letter. A well-educated *gentleman* may not know many *languages*, may not be able to speak any but his own, may have read very few books; but, whatever language he knows, he knows *precisely*; whatever word he *pronounces*, he pronounces rightly.

Let the *accent* of words be watched and *closely*; let their meaning be watched more closely still.

LESSON 271

Words from Grammar.

narration	**independent**	**ambiguity**	**figurative**
description	**substantive**	**synonym**	**expansion**
exposition	**subordinate**	**repetition**	**argument**
apposition	**construction**	**succinct**	**climax**
analysis	**participial**	**prolix**	**emphatic**

năr rā'tion; dĕ sĕrĭp'tion; ĕx′pō şĭ'tion; ăp′pō şĭ'tion; ȧ năl'-ў sĭs; ĭn′dĕ pĕnd′ent; sŭb′ stan tĭve, a noun or name; sŭb ôr′dĭ-nāte; eŏn strŭe'tion; păr′tĭ çĭp'i al; fĭg′ûr ȧ tĭve; ĕx păn'sion; ȧr′gū ment; elĭ'măx; ĕm phăt'ĭe.

Look up the words in the third column of the lesson, place the proper diacritical markings upon them, and define those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 272

Pertaining to Death.

burial	**cremation**	**memorial**	**bier**
cemetery	**dirge**	**morgue**	**cenotaph**
coffin	**epitaph**	**obituary**	**bereaved**
corpse	**funeral**	**obsequies**	**pallbearers**
corruptible	**condolence**	**summons**	**cortége**

crĕ mā'tion, the act of burning bodies instead of burying them; dĭrg̣, a funeral hymn; ĕp'ĭ tąph, an inscription on, or at, a tomb, or a grave, in memory of the one buried there; fū'nēr *a*l; eŏn dō'lenç̣ (observe that the accent is upon the second syllable), expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief; mĕ mō'rĭ *a*l, a monument or anything intended to preserve the memory of a person; môrg̣, a place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed, by their friends; ŏ bĭt'ū ą rў, a notice of the death of a person, together with a sketch of the person's life; ŏb'sĕ quĭę̣s (note that the first syllable receives the accent), a ceremony pertaining to burial; sŭm'mons̱; bi̱ēr, a portable frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave; çĕn'ŏ tąph, an empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person who is buried elsewhere; bē rēą̈vę̣d'; pą̈ll' bę̣ār ērs̱, those who attend the coffin at a funeral; eôr'tè(=ą)ge(=zh)', a funeral procession.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, and then verify your work by consulting the dictionary. Note the three *e*'s in *cemetery*; observe that the termination of *corruptible* is *i*ble.

LESSON 273

Suffixes "able" and "ible" mean "capable of being" or "fit to be."

divisible	**visible**	**audible**	**perceptible**
comparable	**legible**	**eligible**	**suitable**
lovable	**culpable**	**vulnerable**	**accessible**
credible	**edible**	**deplorable**	**navigable**
amiable	**portable**	**pitiable**	**tangible**

There is no rule that will aid in determining whether the suffix *able* or *ible* shall be used. The pupil must study each word till its form is fixed in the mind.

dĭ vĭs̱'ĭ blę̣, eŏm'pą rą blę̣ (note that the accent is on the first syllable); lôv'ą blę̣; crĕd'ĭ blę̣, capable of being believed; ā'mĭ-ą blę̣, kindly; vĭs̱'ĭ blę̣, capable of being seen; lĕg'ĭ blę̣, capable of

being read; ĕŭl'pȧ blę, fit to be blamed; ĕd'ĭ blę, fit to be eaten as food; pōrt'ȧ blę, capable of being carried; a͟u'dĭ blę, capable of being heard; ĕl'ĭ ğĭ blę, fit or qualified to be chosen or elected; vŭl'nĕr ȧ blę, capable of being wounded; dĕ plōr'ȧ blę, fit to be lamented—causing grief; pĭt'ĭ ȧ blę, fit to be sympathized with, or causing a feeling of sympathy—sorrowful.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, find their definitions in case they are not familiar to you, and place the proper diacritical markings on them.

LESSON 274

Suffixes "able" and "ible" (continued).

appreciable	**tangible**	**detestable**	**formidable**
reversible	**variable**	**intelligible**	**indelible**
reducible	**irrepressible**	**flexible**	**laudable**
acceptable	**assignable**	**feasible**	**compatible**
plausible	**incorrigible**	**hospitable**	**equitable**

There are about one thousand words which terminate in either *able* or *ible*. Of this number fully three-fourths end in *able*.

ăp prē'ç(+h)ĭ ȧ blę, capable of being appreciated or estimated; rę̆ vĕrs'ĭ blę; rę̆ dū'çĭ blę; ăe çĕpt'ȧ blę; pla͟u'ğĭ blę, fit to be applauded (originally)—apparently right; tăn'ğĭ blę, capable of being touched (literally)—capable of being possessed or realized; vā'rĭ ȧ blę, capable of varying or changing, or likely to vary or change; ĭr´rę̆ prĕs'ĭ blę, not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled; ăs sĭgn'ȧ blę, capable of being assigned, specified, or designated; ĭn ĕŏr'rĭ ğĭ blę, not (*in*) capable of being corrected or amended; fôr'mĭ dȧ blę, capable of causing fear or alarm; ĭn dĕl'ĭ blę, not (*in*) capable of being removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced; la͟ud'ȧ blę, fit for, or worthy of, being lauded or praised; ĕŏm păt'ĭ blę, capable of existing in harmony—agreeable; ĕq(=k)'u(=w)ĭ tȧ blę, marked by fairness and impartiality.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find their meanings.

LESSON 275

Common Errors in Pronunciation.

adduce	**institute**	**command**	**aunt**
lucid	**conclude**	**psalm**	**launch**
prelude	**intuitive**	**staunch**	**blanch**
résumé	**aptitude**	**laundry**	**fasting**
delusion	**illusion**	**gauntlet**	**sarsaparilla**

The sound of long "u" is really made up of "ĭ" and "o͞o," as is heard distinctly in the word "yew." Be careful not to give the sound of "o͞o," as in "mo͞on." The Italian sounds of "ä" as in "fäther," and "à," as in "àsk," should not be made like "ă" "ćăt."

ăd dūçt', to cite, quote, name, mention; lū'çĭd, clear; prĕl'ūd, (or prē'lūd), preface, introduction, preliminary; rè(=ă)'-sụ'mè(=ă)', a summing up; dē lū'sion, deception, false belief; cŏm mănd'; p̱säḻm; stä̱nch, strong, loyal, steadfast; lä̱n'drў; g̱ä̱nt'lĕt, a military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run between two files of men facing one another, who struck him as he passed—hence, "to run the gauntlet," means to suffer severe criticism or ill-treatment at many hands; ä̱nt; lä̱nch; blȧnch, to whiten; fȧst'ĭng, abstaining from food; sär'sȧ pȧ rĭl'lȧ, a plant of the *Smilax* family, having medicinal properties.

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 276

Flowers and Plants.

fuchsia	**carnation**	**balsam**	**coleus**
hyacinth	**mullein**	**sumac**	**feverfew**
heliotrope	**dahlia**	**alyssum**	**nasturtium**
oleander	**mignonette**	**acacia**	**chrysanthemum**
mistletoe	**canna**	**clematis**	**weigelia**

fūc̣h's(+h)ĭ ȧ (named after Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist); hȳ'ȧ çĭnth (from *Hyacinthus*, a beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, from whose blood, when he was accidentally slain by Apollo, the hyacinth was fabled to have sprung); hē'lĭ ŏ trōp̣; ō'lĕ ăn'dēr ("rose tree," literally); mĭs'tl̤ tōc̣; ear nā'tion; mŭl'-l̤ĭn; dăl'i(=y)ȧ; mĭg'n'(+y)ŏn ĕtt̤'e̤' (literally, "little darling"); eăn'nȧ (a *reed*); bal'sam (a *balm*); s(+h)u'măe; ȧ lȳs'sŭm ("raging madness"); ȧ eā'ç(+h)ĭ ȧ (originally the name of a thorny tree found in Egypt); elĕm'ȧ tĭs (note that the first syllable is accented).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson, employing the dictionary. *Coleus* is from a Greek word meaning *a sheath*, referring to the manner in which the stamens are united; *feverfew* received its name from its supposed value as a remedy for curing fever; *chrysanthemum* means, literally, "flower of gold;" *weigelia* was so named after C. E. Weigel, a German naturalist.

LESSON 277

Latin Root *bene*="well;" *mal* or *male*="bad" or "ill."

benefiting	**benefaction**	**benediction**	**malice**
benefited	**benevolent**	**benign**	**malevolent**
beneficial	**benefactor**	**benefit**	**malignant**
beneficiary	**benevolence**	**benignant**	**malediction**
benefiter	**beneficiary**	**malefactor**	**malady**

bĕn'ē fĭt ĭng, doing *well* to; bĕn'ē fĭt ĕd; bĕn'ē fĭçi(=h)'*a*l; bĕn'ē fiç(+h)'ĭ ȧ rȳ, one who receives anything as a gift or bequest; bĕn'ē fĭt ēr, one who confers, or receives, a benefit; bĕn'ē făe'tion; bē nĕv'ō l*e*nt, having a disposition to do *good*; bĕn'ē făe'tōr; bē nĕv'ō l*e*nc̣; bĕn'ē dĭe'tion, the act of blessing or wishing *well*; bē nīg'n', of a kind or gentle nature; bĕn'ē fĭt; bē nĭg'n*a*nt, kind; mȧ lĭçi(=h)'e̤ŭs, harboring ill will; măl'ē făe'-tōr, one who does ill or evil.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 278

Common Errors in Pronunciation.

entire	**alias**	**opponent**	**adult**
museum	**specialty**	**exquisite**	**impious**
admirable	**casualty**	**deficit**	**incomparable**
vagary	**peremptory**	**address**	**misconstrue**
discourse	**irrevocable**	**finance**	**compensate**

Note the accent carefully in the above words.

ĕn tīrę'; mŭ ṣē'ŭm; ăd'mĭ rȧ blę (accented on the first syllable), excellent, praiseworthy; vȧ gā'rў (note that the accent is on the second syllable), a whim; dĭs cōṳrsę' (note that the second syllable is accented), a speech, sermon; ŏp pō'nent, a foe—one who opposes in argument or debate; ĕx'quĭ ṣĭtę (notice that the first syllable receives the accent); dĕf'ĭ çĭt, a falling short, lack; fĭ năncę' (observe that the accent is on the second syllable and that the *i* is short); ăd drĕsṣ' (notice that the second syllable is accented), a speech or discourse—direction of a letter; ȧ dŭlt', a person grown to full size and strength; ĭm'pĭ ɸŭs (notice that this word is accented on the first syllable, and that the *i* in the second syllable has the short sound), irreverent, profane; ĭn eŏm'-pȧ rȧ blę, without a peer or equal; mĭs eŏn'strṵę, to interpret wrongly; eŏm'pĕn sātę (or eŏm pĕn'sātę), to reward.

Look up the words in the second column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 279

Words Used in Business.

transferred	**persistence**	**burglary**	**irreparable**
genuine	**pamphlet**	**accomplice**	**chargeable**
souvenir	**signature**	**integrity**	**extravagant**
eligible	**dissolve**	**boycott**	**sustenance**
fictitious	**magnanimity**	**courteous**	**unscrupulous**

trăns fẽrṭęd'; ġĕn'ŭ ĭnę (observe that the accent is upon the first syllable, and that the *i* in the final syllable is short); sọṳ'*ve*-

nïr′, a reminder—in the nature of some small gift, usually accompanied with an advertisement of some sort; ĕl′ĭ ģĭ blę, qualified; fïe tĭçi(=h)′ϕŭs, false, as a forged signature; pēr sĭst′*en*çę (notice that the termination is *e*nce), staying or continuing quality; păm′-phlĕt; sĭḡ′nȧ tūrę; dĭş şŏlvę′, to bring to an end, as a partnership; măḡ′nȧ nĭm′ĭ tў, greatness of mind or unselfishness in dealings; bûr′ḡlȧ rў; ăe eŏm′plĭçę, an associate in the commission of a crime; ĭn tĕḡ′rĭ tў, business honesty and uprightness; boў′eŏtţ, a combining to withhold or prevent dealings with a tradesman, employer, etc.; eϕûr′tē ϕŭs, civil.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 280

Dictation Review. (Thomas Carlyle.)

"There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even *sacredness*, in work. Were he never so *benighted*, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that *actually* and *earnestly* works. In *idleness* alone there is *perpetual* despair."

"The *tendency* to *persevere*, to *persist* in spite of *hindrances*, *discouragements*, and *impossibilities*—it is this that in all things *distinguishes* the strong soul from the *weak*."

"Cast forth thy act, thy word, into the ever-living, ever-working *universe;* it is a seed-grain that cannot die; unnoticed to-day, it will be found *flourishing* as a *banyan* grove, perhaps, *alas*, as a *hemlock* forest after a *thousand* years."

LESSON 281

From the Drug Store.

pharmacist	**benzine**	**strychnine**	**sulphuric acid**
laudanum	**turpentine**	**nicotine**	**chloral**
paregoric	**naphtha**	**caffeine**	**belladonna**
chloroform	**ammonia**	**alkali**	**troche**
quinine	**creosote**	**tannic acid**	**glycerine**

phär'mȧ çĭst, a druggist; la̤x'dȧ nŭm, a drug obtained from opium; păr'ē gŏr'ĭe, a medicine that lessens pain; e̤lō'rō fôrm; quī'nīn̤ (from a word meaning Peruvian bark, from which it is obtained); bĕn'zĭn̤ or bĕn zĭn̤', a liquid similar to gasoline; tûr'pĕn tīn̤; năph'thȧ, a liquid similar to gasoline; ăm mō nĭ ȧ (from *sal ammonia*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*); erē'ō sōt̤, wood-tar oil; sŭl phū'rĭc ăç'ĭd, oil of vitriol; e̤lō'ral; bĕl'lȧ dŏn'nȧ; trō'e̤ē, a medicinal tablet or lozenge; glў̆ç'ēr ĭn̤.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 282

Past Tense with "t" or "ed.'

tossed	**tost**	**spelled**	**spelt**
dipped	**dipt**	**rapped**	**rapt**
burned	**burnt**	**builded**	**built**
dressed	**drest**	**girded**	**girt**
spoiled	**spoilt**	**accursed**	**accurst**

The termination in several verbs ending in *ed* has been changed to *t*. The tendency of the language is to make such changes in order that the spelling may follow the pronunciation.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, employing the dictionary.

LESSON 283

Words Often Mispronounced.

pantomime	**butterine**	**heinous**	**albumen**
valentine	**alternate**	**aggrandize**	**paraffine**
creosote	**fulsome**	**equipage**	**lamentable**
aniline	**illustrated**	**indecorous**	**fraternize**
infantile	**telegrapher**	**nasturtium**	**interesting**

păn'tō mīm̤, dumb show; văl'*en* tīn̤; erē'ō sōt̤; ăn'ĭ lĭn̤ (or

-lĭnḛ), a colorless, oily liquid from which many brilliant dyes are made; ĭn'fạn tīlḛ (or tīlḛ), childish; bŭt'tẽr ĭnḛ, imitation butter; ăl tẽr'năt̤ḛ (observe that the *a* in the first syllable is short), by turns, first one and then the other; fŭl'sŏmḛ, offensive from too much praise; ĭl lŭs'trạ tĕd; tẽ lĕg'rạ phẽr (or tĕl'ẽ grạph'ẽr); ăl bū'mĕn, the white of an egg; păr'ăf fĭnḛ (or fĭnḛ) (note that there is but one *r* in this word, but that the *f* is doubled), a white, waxy substance obtained from coal-tar, wood-tar, petroleum, etc.; lăm'ĕn tạ blḛ (note that the accent is upon the first syllable), sorrowful, pitiable; frā'tẽr nīzḛ (or frăt'ẽr-), to associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; ĭn'tẽr ĕst ĭng (observe that the accent falls on first syllable).

Mark the words in column three for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 284

Words Distinguished.

envy	**jealousy**	**character**	**reputation**
expect	**hope**	**grateful**	**thankful**
healthy	**healthful**	**custom**	**habit**
discover	**invent**	**emigrant**	**immigrant**
many	**much**	**capacity**	**ability**

Synonyms are words having a meaning in common. Each word has also a meaning of its own.

ĕn'vў, feeling against one because of his good fortune; jĕạl'ŭs ў, feeling of fear lest one be deprived of his own (we may, then, be *envious* of the good things possessed by *another* and *jealous* of the good things that *we* possess); ĕx pĕct', to look forward to some event with the conviction that it will occur, *whether desired or not;* hōpḛ, to look forward to an event that is *desired;* hĕạlth'ў, applied to objects having health, as *a healthy tree;* hĕạlth'fụl, applied to objects producing health, as *a healthful climate;* dĭs cȯv'ẽr, to reveal what existed before, as, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; ĭn vĕnt', to create something not

existing before, as, Edison *invented* the phonograph; ma(=ĕ)n'ў, applies to *number*, as, *many pupils;* mŭch, applies to *quantity*, as *much wheat.*

Look up the distinctions between the other pairs of words. Use each word in a sentence to show the distinction.

LESSON 285

In the Lawyer's Office.

brief	**mortgaging**	**plaintiff**	**assign**
indictment	**guardian**	**lessee**	**codicil**
perjury	**chattels**	**hypothecate**	**malfeasance**
mortgage	**quitclaim**	**guarantee**	**assessment**
mortgageor	**defendant**	**indenture**	**mandamus**

brĭ̤ēf, a short statement of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law; ĭn dīc̣t'm*e*nt, the formal statement of an offense, as framed by the prosecuting authority of the State, and found by the grand jury; pēr'jū rў, a willfully false statement made by a witness under oath; môrţ'gāġ, a conveyance (or delivering up) of property, upon condition as security for the payment of a debt, and to become void (or inoperative) upon payment according to the terms agreed upon; môrţ'gā ġō̤r (or môrţ'gā ġôr'), one who gives a mortgage; môrţ'gā ġĭng; ġa̤ărd'ĭ *a*n, one who has, or is entitled to, the care of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs; chăt'ţl̤s; quĭt'-ɛlāĭm', a release of a claim; dĕ fĕnd'*a*nt (observe that the termination is *ant*), a person required to make answer in an action or suit; ăs sīn', to transfer or make over to another for the benefit of creditors or parties owing to; ĕōd'ĭ çĭl, a clause added to a will; măl fēa̤'ṣanç, an unlawful act; ăs sĕs̤'m*e*nt (note the fact that the *s* is twice doubled in this word), an installment of subscribed stock—a valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation; măn dā'mŭs, a writ issued by a superior court

and directed to some inferior court, or to some corporation or person having authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Look up the words in the third column, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 286

In the Lawyer's Office (continued).

easement	**protégé**	**caveat emptor**	**subpœna**
warrant	**bona fide**	**de facto**	**acquittal**
alibi	**prima facie**	**de jure**	**bequeath**
alias	**quo warranto**	**ex post facto**	**executor**
quasi	**certiorari**	**nolle prosequi**	**executrix**

ēȧṣe'*m*ent, the right to use certain property for a particular purpose without owning it—as a road; wȧr'r*a*nt, an order issued by a magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search; ăl'ĭ bī, the plea under which a person on trial for a crime tries to prove that he was in another place when the act claimed to have been committed was done; ā'lĭ ăs, an assumed name; quā'sī, having some resemblance to—qualified, as a *quasi contract* (an *implied* contract); prō'te(=ă)'g(=zh)e(=ă)', one under the care and protection of another; bō'nȧ fī'dē, in or with good faith, genuine; prī'mȧ fā'ç(+h)ĭ ē, *on the first view*, as *prima facie evidence*; quō' wȧr răn'tō, a writ brought before a proper court, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation acts, or exercises certain powers; çēr'ț(=sh)ĭ ō rā'rī, a writ from a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court; ea'vē ăt ĕmp'tōr (*let the buyer beware*), let the person examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment; dē'făc'tō (*from the fact*), actually, in reality; dē'jū'rē (*from the law*), by right; ĕx'pōst făc'tō (*after the deed is done*). *An ex post facto law* is a law which punishes an act that was not punishable at the time the law

was passed; nŏl'lĕ prŏs´ĕ quī (*to be unwilling to proceed*), a record denoting that a plaintiff drops his suit or the attorney for the public a prosecution.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to verify your work, and find the definitions of the words.

LESSON 287

Troublesome Terminations: "eed," "ede," "eer," "ere."

succeed	**impede**	**career**	**sincere**
concede	**recede**	**inhere**	**domineer**
secede	**exceed**	**cohere**	**adhere**
proceed	**precede**	**overseer**	**auctioneer**
intercede	**stampede**	**gazetteer**	**interfere**

ĭm pēdę̇'; rĕ çēdę̇'; ĕx(=k) çēę̇d'; prĕ çēdę̇'; stăm pēdę̇', any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd because of a panic; e͡a rēę̇r'; ĭn hērę̇', to belong (to), as attributes or qualities; e͡o hērę̇', to be united—to agree; ō´vēr sē'ēr; ğăz´ĕt tēę̇r', a geographical dictionary; sĭn çērę̇'; dŏm´ĭ nēę̇r', to be overbearing; ăd hērę̇', to hold, be attached, or devoted; a͡ue´tion ēę̇r'; ĭn´tēr fērę̇'.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the first five words of the lesson, consulting the dictionary, and find the definitions of any with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 288

Words Distinguished.

enough	**sufficient**	**economy**	**frugality**
genius	**talent**	**emulation**	**rivalry**
eternal	**everlasting**	**knowledge**	**wisdom**
haste	**hurry**	**abstinence**	**temperance**
plurality	**majority**	**apprehend**	**comprehend**

ē nu͡ŭgh', ample to satisfy our *desires*; sŭf fĭ'çi(=h)'*e*nt, ample

to satisfy our *needs* (man seldom has *enough* wealth, though he may have *sufficient*); ġēn'ĭ(=y)ŭs, *natural* creative powers of the mind; tăl'ent, *acquired* powers of the mind (a *genius* is *born*; a man of *talent* is *made*); ē tēr'nal, always existing (God is *eternal*); ĕv'ẽr lăst'ĭng, never ending (*everlasting* life); hāstę, quickness of movement, *with order and plan*; hŭr'rў, quickness of movement, *with heedlessness* (pupils may be in *haste*, but they should never be in a *hurry*); plŭ răl'ĭ tў, more votes for *one* candidate than the number given to any other *one* candidate; mą jŏr'ĭ tў, more than half the votes.

Look up the remaining pairs of synonyms in a similar manmer, using the words in sentences to make the distinctions clear.

LESSON 289

An Exercise in Pronunciation.

Mark the words in this exercise according to your idea of the pronunciation; then make corrections by looking up each word in the dictionary.

Several decades ago a robust desperado signified his dishonest intention of directing his efforts against the domicile of a patriotic dominie. During his leisure hours he divulged his ominous plans to his favorite coadjutor.

First, they were to attack the culinary department, for from the kitchen often floated the aroma of chicken broth and sausage.

The robber's confidant, upon securing the dessert, poured over it some tomato sauce and took it to the granary, where a Caucasian, suffering from bronchitis, was engrossed in forgetting his misery.

LESSON 290

Dictation Review. (Alfred Tennyson.)

"Howe'er it be, it *seems* to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;

Kind hearts are more than *coronets*,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Flower in the *crannied* wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little *flower*—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

"For I *dipt* into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with *commerce, argosies* of *magic* sails;
Pilots of the *purple* twilight, *dropping* down with costly *bales;*
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a *ghastly* dew
From the nations' airy *navies grappling* in the *central blue;*
Till the war-drum *throbb'd* no longer, and the battle flags were *furl'd*
In the *Parliament* of man, the *Federation* of the world."

LESSON 291

Words from the Physiology.

parietal	**biceps**	**sclerotic**	**capillaries**
vertebra	**flexure**	**cornea**	**varicose**
humerus	**fatigue**	**retina**	**corpuscle**
suture	**ganglion**	**olfactory**	**coagulation**
synovial	**cerebrum**	**papilla**	**plasma**

bī′çĕps, a muscle having two heads or origins; flĕx(=k)′-(+sh)ụrẹ, a turn, bend, or curve; fa tīg̱ụẹ′, exhaustion of strength; g̱ăn′g̱lĭ ŏn, a mass or knot of nervous matter, including nerve cells, usually forming an enlargement in the course of a nerve; çĕr′ē brŭm, the larger division of the brain, and the seat of the reasoning faculties; sclē rŏt′ĭe, the firm outer coat of the eyeball;

ĕôr'nĕ à, the transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior; rĕt'ĭ nà, the delicate membrane with which the back part of the globe of the eye is lined, and in which the fibers of the optic nerve end; ŏl făe'-tō rў, of, or pertaining to, the sense of smell; pà pĭl'là, one of the minute, nipple-like projections of the tongue (plural=*papillæ*); ĕăp'ĭl là rў, one of the small blood vessels connecting arteries and veins (note that *capillary* has but one *p*, but that the *l* is doubled); văr'ĭ ĕōsę, irregularly swollen or enlarged—applied to nerve fibers, veins, etc.; ĕôr'pŭs çlęs, the minute particles in the liquid (*plasma*) of the blood, which give it its red color; ĕō ăg´ū-lā tion, the thickening of the blood; plăs'mà, the colorless fluid of the blood, in which the corpuscles are suspended.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings.

LESSON 292

In the Insurance Office.

policy	**endowment**	**dividend**	**inflammable**
forfeiture	**beneficiary**	**contributory**	**fraudulent**
accumulation	**equitable**	**litigation**	**maintenance**
annuity	**prudential**	**implements**	**immunity**
appraisal	**mortuary**	**breakage**	**incontestable**

pŏl'ĭ çў, the writing in which a contract of insurance is embodied; fôr'fęĭ tūrę, the act of losing money paid for insurance because of lapse of payments; ăe eū´mŭ lā'tion, the amount by which money paid for insurance on the endowment plan is increased in a given period of time; ăn nū'ĭ tў, a sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, or for life; ăp prāĭs'*al* (note that the termination is *al*), an estimation of the loss upon property, partially or totally destroyed by fire; ĕn dow'*m*ent, a fund accumulated for support; bĕn´ĕ fĭç(+h)'ĭ ă rў, one who receives insurance money; ĕq(=k)'u(=w)ĭ tà blę, marked by a due consideration for what is fair—as, an *equitable* adjust-

ment of a claim for insurance; prụ dĕn'tial, advisory, superintending or executive—as a *prudential* committee; môr'tŭ ạ rў, pertaining to the dead; dĭv'ĭ dĕnd, a share of the profits as apportioned among shareholders; ĕŏn trĭb'ŭ tŏ rў, bringing increase to common stock—used in a legal sense, also, as in the term *contributory negligence;* lĭt'ĭ gā'tion, contesting in law; ĭm'plē ments; brḵāk'ạġḵ, an allowance for things broken accidentally, as in transportation or use.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted. In studying the word *inflammable*, notice that the *a* in the second syllable has the short sound; observe that the termination of *incontestable* is *a*ble.

LESSON 293

An Exercise in Pronunciation.

Mark the words in this exercise according to your idea of the pronunciation; then make corrections by looking up each word in the dictionary.

Once upon a time a company composed of a senile, splenetic colonel, a disputative financier, and a sacrilegious Malay, purchased a calliope and resolved to go to the frontier to make a raid on the commissariat. They procured some dynamite and carbines precedent to starting; according to precedent, they planned to take the fort without asking permission, and, after doing so, were much chagrined to find there nothing but iodine and prussic acid. As they departed they heard some Indians playing on flageolets and jew's-harps, and, as they feared the bowie knives that might be near, they left their property in an isolated spot, and concealed themselves in a dilapidated hovel, hoping that they might not be harassed. The next morning they found the debris of their calliope.

LESSON 294

Common Diseases.

insomnia	**eczema**	**pneumonia**	**dyspepsia**
neuralgia	**asthma**	**pleurisy**	**scrofula**
rheumatism	**tuberculosis**	**dysentery**	**epilepsy**
catarrh	**malaria**	**measles**	**appendicitis**
bronchitis	**cholera**	**jaundice**	**erysipelas**

ĭn sŏm'nĭ ȧ, wakefulness; nȩū răl'ġĭ ȧ (observe carefully how this word is pronounced), a disease affecting the nerves and accompanied with very acute pain; rhȩu'mȧ tĭsm (do not slight the final *m* in pronouncing this word); eȧ tärŧh', an inflammation of any mucous membrane; brŏn ehī'tĭs (notice that the *i* in the second syllable is long), inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or any part of them; ĕc zē'mȧ, an inflammatory disease of the skin; ăsŧh'mȧ (notice that the final *a* is short Italian), a disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, accompanied with a wheezing sound and a cough; tū bĕr'eū lō sĭs, a lung disease, consumption; mȧ lā'rĭ ȧ, a kind of fever; ehŏl'ēr ȧ, a dangerous disease which affects the digestive organs; ƥnȩu mō'nĭ ȧ, inflammation of the lungs; plȩū'rĭ sy, an inflammation of the *pleura*, or the smooth membrane which closely covers the lungs; dys'ĕn tĕr y, a disease of the intestines; mēȧ'slȩs; jäȵn'dĭçȩ, an affection of the liver.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, employing the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 295

In the Physician's Office.

prescription	**sterilize**	**incision**	**stupor**
recipe	**preventive**	**contusion**	**sensibility**
abstemious	**rhythmical**	**concussion**	**symptom**
unconscious	**antipathy**	**practitioner**	**delirium**
assimilate	**abrasion**	**pallor**	**exhilarate**

prē serĭp'tion, a prescribed remedy; rĕç'ĭ pē (note carefully the

pronunciation), a prescription for medicine; ăb stē'mĭ ḍŭs, refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; ŭn eŏn'sçi(=h)-ḍŭs, having no power of mental perception; ăs sĭm'ĭ lātę̣, to absorb as nourishment; stĕr'ĭl īzę̣, to destroy all germs, as by heat; prē vĕnt'ĭvę̣, that which prevents disease; rḥўth'mĭ eal; ăn tĭp'ă-thў, distaste, dislike; as, an *antipathy* for medicine; ăb rā'sion, a flaying of the surface skin; stū'pŏr; sĕn'sĭ bĭl'ĭ tў, capacity to feel or perceive; sўmp'tŏm, a change in the body which indicates disease, or the kind of disease; dē lĭr'ĭ ŭm, a wandering of the mind due to a fever or some other disease; ĕx ḥĭl'ă rātę̣, to cheer or animate, naturally or artificially.

Look up the words in the third column, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 296

Entrance to Civil Service.

ginger	**adjacent**	**usage**	**business**
certificate	**properly**	**legible**	**handkerchief**
promissory	**Schenectady**	**California**	**strychnine**
seizing	**opportunity**	**flannel**	**concede**
zinc	**insertion**	**facilitate**	**souvenir**

The above is a sample of the list of words given for entrance to the civil service under the United States government, for the first grade.

Ginger: The root of a medicinal plant. *Certificate:* A written testimony; as, a certificate of stock. *Promissory:* Containing a promise; as, a promissory note. *Seizing:* Taking suddenly. *Zinc:* A whitish metal. *Adjacent:* Lying near or bordering on. *Properly:* In a proper or right manner. *Schenectady:* A city of the United States. *Opportunity:* A fit or convenient time. *Insertion:* The act of placing in; as, the insertion of an advertisement. *Usage:* Custom in using; as, commercial usage. *Facilitate:* To make easy; as, to facilitate business. *Legible:* Cap-

able of being read; as, a legible signature. *California:* One of the United States. *Flannel:* A soft woolen cloth of loose texture. *Business:* Occupation or trade. *Handkerchief:* A piece of cloth for wiping the face or nose. *Strychnine:* A powerful poison. *Concede:* To give up; as, to concede a point. *Souvenir:* A token of remembrance; a keepsake.

ğĭn'ğēr; çĕr tĭf'ĭ ĕătę; prŏm'ĭs sŏ rў (observe that there is but one *m*, but that the *s* is doubled); sēẹz'ĭng (notice that this word is spelled with *ei*); zĭne; fȧ çĭl'ĭ tātę; lĕğ'ĭ blę; €ăl´ĭ fôr'nĭ *a*; flăn'-nĕl; bu(=ĭ)şį'nĕsş (note that this is a *two*-syllable word); hăn̈d'-kēr chĭęf (note that the *d* in the first syllable is silent); strўeh'-nĭnę; eŏn çēdę'; sǫu´*ve* nĭr'; ūş'ăġę (observe that the *s* in the first syllable has the sound of *z*).

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 297

Test List for Entrance to High School.

believing	**inheritance**	**mathematics**	**nuisance**
descendant	**independent**	**incessant**	**receiving**
accommodation	**disappoint**	**separating**	**important**
boundary	**assistance**	**restaurant**	**mischievous**
incense	**achieving**	**appearance**	**nominative**

bę lį̄ēv'ĭng; dę sę̆ĕnd'*a*nt (note that the termination is *a*nt); ăe eŏm´mŏ dā'tion; bound'ȧ rў (do not neglect the *a*-syllable in spelling or pronunciation); ĭn'çĕnsę; ĭn hĕr'ĭt *a*nçę; ĭn´dę pĕnd'*e*nt; dĭs´ăp point'; ăs sĭst'*a*nçę; ȧ chį̄ēv'ĭng; măth´ę măt'ĭes; ĭn çĕs'-s*a*nt, unceasing; sĕp'ȧ rāt´ĭng; rĕs'tau(=ŏ) rȧnt; ăp pēa̤r'*a*nçę.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 298

Entrance to Military Academy, West Point.

abdicate	**acme**	**disperse**	**neuter**
abutted	**bachelor**	**erase**	**orally**
accessibility	**compass**	**imperative**	**preference**
acclivity	**derelict**	**kerosene**	**raisin**
accosted	**despondent**	**mnemonics**	**villain**

The examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy is rather severe. The above is a sample of the test given in spelling.

ăb'dĭ eātę, to surrender; ȧ bŭt'tĕd, projected; ăe çĕsę́'ĭ bĭl'ĭ tў, the quality of admitting approach; ăe ellv'ĭ tў, a slope, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending;* ăe eŏst'ĕd, spoken to first; dĭs pērsę', to scatter; ĕ rāsę'; ĭm pĕr'ȧ tĭvę, not to be avoided, containing positive command; kĕr'ŏ sēnę́; ṁnĕ mŏn'ĭes, a system of rules intended to assist the memory; nęū'tēr; ō'r*a*l lў; prĕf'ēr *e*nçę, choice; rāḷ'ṣḷn; vĭl'lȧĭn.

Mark the words in the second column of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 299

Entrance to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

privateers	**belligerent**	**marine**	**reprisal**
vessels	**maritime**	**commercial**	**officered**
equipped	**seize**	**discipline**	**permanent**
attack	**navies**	**legitimate**	**lawlessness**
marque	**advantageous**	**neutrals**	**commission**

For entrance to the United States Naval Academy, candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in a number of subjects, including spelling. In spelling, they must be able to write from dictation paragraphs from standard pieces of English literature, both prose and poetry, to test their qualifications in this branch. The spelling throughout the examination is considered in marking the papers. The above list of words is taken from a dictation exercise given for entrance examination.

bĕl lĭg'ēr *e*nt, carrying on war; mär'ĭ tĭmę (note that the *i* in the last syllable is short), pertaining to naval affairs; sēḷzę; nā'vĭęṣ; ăd'*v*an tā'ġęȸŭs; mȧ rinę', having to do with naval affairs; eŏm mēr'ci*a*l; dĭs'çĭ plĭnę, to form a habit of obedience in; lĕ ġĭt'ĭ mătę, lawful, authorized; nęū'tr*a*lṣ, not engaged on either side

(of a war); rē prī'ṣal; ŏf'fĭ çērṭd; pēr'mȧ nent; laẇ'lĕsṡ nĕsṡ; e̊ŏm mĭs'sion (observe that both the *m* and *s* are doubled).

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 300

Dictation Review.

Only by pride cometh *contention.—Bible.*

He that walketh *uprightly* walketh surely.—*Bible.*

A soft *answer* turneth away *wrath;* but *grievous* words stir up anger.—*Bible.*

For, lo, the *winter* is past, the rain is over and gone; the *flowers* appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the *turtle* is heard in our land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the *tender* grape give a good smell.—*Bible.*

Virtue is not given by money, but from virtue come money and every other good of man, *public* as well as *private.—Plato.*

Lo, *Jove* himself *declares* the *conquest* ours!
Now on yon ranks *impel* your *foaming steeds*
And, sure of *glory*, dare *immortal* deeds.
—*Homer.*

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

FOR

HIGH SCHOOLS AND FOR SPELLING DOWN

---

deleble
indelible
heinous
statue
subtile
formally
annuals
presage
augment
guardian
urbanity
modesty
critique
ordnance
rinse
arbitrator
alternate
denominate
hydraulics
illicit
codicil
dynamo
condenser
circuit
erudition
exuberant
intrinsic
incompatible
culpable
amplify
pristine
accumulate
ether
skeptic
laudable
converse
gallant
encompass
palatable
sanguine
cipher
dormitory
reservoir
recurrence
indomitable
extirpate
diffidence
covetousness
precipitous
parsimony
resurrection
decalogue
pheasant
privilege
perpetual
upstart
emaciate
genealogy
chronic
barbarous
taciturn
visionary
procrastinate
ingenuous
referee
roily
captious
continuous
reparation
trepidation
wariness
venial
voracious
apparel
retrenchment
invalid
annular
abolition
inefficient
effable

cynical
lineage
duenna
centuries
transient
perceive
supersede
revenue
consummate
licorice
dubious
seizure
calumny
arsenic
corduroy
subpœna
niche
psalm
inveigle
discipline
hygiene
haughty
legible
mobile
palliate
scrutinize
coquette

column
onerous
sieve
feign
criticise
arable
scheme
obsolete
elegy
effigy
plausible
factitious
credible
chagrin
oxidation
preoccupy
visible
legitimate
complaisant
audible
parody
stupefy
minion
treatise
naphtha
colossal
coerce

grammar
colleague
salutary
granary
soliloquy
bicycle
exaggerate
intestate
reservoir
neutral
sumptuous
despicable
irritable
elusion
nonpareil
adage
abstruse
hiccough
anguish
veneer
requisite
suicide
variable
ecstasy
souvenir
icicle

prologue
catechism
cuneiform
silesia
lethargy
egregious
amphibious
equitable
martyr

valleys
abscess
cayenne
convalesce
foible
cessation
convenient
assailant
aghast

offertory
kiln-dry
refugee
asylum
siphon
chamois
cylinder
verify
quadrille

circumlocutory
until
fiery
recede
hackney
amanuensis
paroxysm
townsfolk
embalm
epilogue
vertebra
crucify
specimen
emanate
quinine
anomaly
isosceles
nitrogen

recipient
parallel
obloquy
vying
gauge
annuity
privateer
salmon
abyss
deaf-mute
synopsis
envelop
melancholy
exercise
aphorism
February
equipage
residuary

somniloquence
gayety
italicize
esquire
epilepsy
anonymous
writhe
promissory
enthusiasm
desultory
obituary
delegate
recruit
aggrieve
ratify
crochet
discretion

intercede
champagne
harangue
philosophy
conducive
impromptu
etiquette
colloquy
python
rarity
diagnosis
decision
auspicious
massacre
inanimate
unnecessarily
license
inaccessible

accommodation
incense
disparage
heirloom
tombstone
sobriquet
fricassee
emery
myrrh
pharynx
supervise
apostate
necessity
perfidy
rendezvous
siege
derrick
insuperable

parallelogram
descendant
boundary
baccalaureate
cashmere
almshouse
anæsthetic
mercenary
pleurisy
anemone
parable
eligible
rarefy
jeopardy
strategy
surprise
symphony
hirsute

muscle
crystallization
reminiscence
believing
consciousness
acquiescence
element
hoarhound
scurrilous
feudal
sacrilege
vacillate
annul
falcon
phonic
prestige
chenille
ascetic
dissyllable
avalanche
promiscuous
independent
inheritance
mathematics
impertinent
appearance

indispensable
disappoint
nuisance
indigestible
prepossessing
mischievous
retrieving
infinitesimal
audacious
decrepitude
complacent
collusion
despicable
coterie
ecclesiastic
efficacious
pseudonym
indefatigable
hallucination
ingratiate
incessant
restaurant
hippopotamus
important
parliament
excrescence
trigonometry
stratagem
competency
deleterious
barrister
ameliorate
cornucopia
apportion
disseminate
efflorescent
irreparable
exchequer
mnemonics
hierarchy
receiving
conscientious
convalescence
achieving
characteristics
inheritance
acquiesce
atrocious
avaricious
curriculum
anomaly
competency
correlation
crucial
ebullition
felonious
mediocrity
misanthrope
ingenuous
exigency
contemporaries
transcendent
assistance
nominative
guillotine
incorrigible
aggrandize
colloquial
annihilate
débris
guerrilla
eccentricity
discernible
domicile
deferential
equilibrium
erroneous
ellipsis
emaciate
legitimate

herculean
hypochondriac
iconoclast
facetious
magnanimity
proscenium
transmutable
eleemosynary
resuscitate
surreptitious
perquisite
prerogative
plagiarism
vignette
salicylic
auxiliary
sophistication
expletive
mendacious
semitic
exorcise
nihilism
ephemeral
idiosyncrasy
loquacious
piquant
sarcophagus
puerile
solecism
somnambulist
seditious
rapacious
surveillance
utilitarian
saccharine
superannuated
spheroidical
expostulatory
nugatory
trachea
naïve
insatiate
fallacious
oligarchy
iridescent
salubrious
omniscient
deterioration
consensual
remunerate
pernicious
solicitous
vicissitude
vociferous
syllogism
syllabification
descant
fossilize
polemics
usurpation
innocuous
idyllic
immunity
marauder
irrelevant
saponaceous
substantiate
silhouette
quiescent
perverse
statistician
raillery
tournament
troubadour
rescind
monarchical
diatonic
lodestar
repartee
valenciennes

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Ab initio—From the beginning (ăb ĭn ĭ'ti[=shĭ]ō).
Ad damnum—To the damage (ăd dăm'nŭm).
Ad infinitum—To infinity (ăd ĭn fĭn ī'tŭm).
Ad libitum—At pleasure (ăd lĭb'ĭ tŭm).
Ad nauseam—To the point of disgusting(ăd nạ̈ṷ's[=sh]ē*a*m).
Ad valorem—According to value (ăd vȧ lō'rĕm).
Alias—Another name; otherwise (ā'lĭ ăs).
Alibi—Elsewhere (ăl'ĭ bī).
Alma mater—A benign mother (ăl'mȧ mā'tēr).
Anno Domini—In the year of our Lord (ăn'nŏ Dŏm'ĭ nī).
Anno Mundi—In the year of the world (ăn'nŏ mŭn'dī).
Ante—Before (ăn'tē).
Ante meridiem—Before noon (ăn'tē mē rĭd'ĭ ĕm).
Anti—Against (ăn'tĭ).
A priori—Presumptively (ā prĭ ō'rī).
Attache—A subordinate member of a diplomatic embassy (ȧt´tȧ´şhę').
Blase—Surfeited (blȧ şę').
Bona fide—In good faith (bō´nȧ fī'dē).
Carte blanche—Full power (ɛärtę' blȧNşhę').
Caveat emptor—Let the buyer beware (ɛā'vē ăt ĕmp'tŏr).
Compos mentis—Of a sound mind (cŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs).
Cortege—A procession (ɛôr´tęg[=zh]ę').
Coup d' etat—A stroke of policy (ɛọ̈ṷ' dę tät').
Cuisine—Style or quality of cooking (ɛu[=w]ĭ'şĭnę').
Debris—Wreckage (dę´brĭş´).
De facto—From the fact (dē făɛ'tō).
Desideratum—The thing desired (dē sĭd´ē rā'tŭm).
Eclat—Showiness of achievement (ē ɛlät'; Fr.=ę'ɛlȧ').
Elite—Choicest part of society (ę'lĭtę').
En masse—In a body (ɛ[=ä]N' mässę').

NOTE.—In representing the spelling of foreign words, ę in unaccented syllables is an equivalent of ă.

Ennui—Mental weariness produced by satiety or lack of interest (e[=ä]N'nui(=wē').

En rapport—In harmony (e[=ä]N ra̤p̤ pōr').

Et—And (ĕt).

Excelsior—Higher (ĕx[=k] çĕl'sĭ ŏr).

Expose—An exposition (ĕx'pō'ze').

In esse—In actual being (ĭn ĕs'sē).

In loco parentis—In place of a parent (ĭn lō'cō pä rĕn'tĭs).

In personam—With reference to a specific person (ĭn pēr-sōn' *a*m).

In posse—In possible being (ĭn pŏs'sē).

In toto—In the whole (ĭn tō'tō).

Ipse dixit—He himself said it (ĭp'sē dĭx'ĭt).

Mirage—An optical illusion where objects are seen inverted in the sky (mĭ'ra̤g[=zh]').

Morale—State of mind with reference to confidence, courage, zeal, etc., especially of a body of persons associated in some dangerous enterprise (mō rälē').

Naive—Having native or unaffected simplicity (nä'ĭvē').

Neglige } Careless attire (nĕg'lĭ g[=zh]e'; Fr.=ne'glĭ-
Negligee } g[=zh]e')

Nolens volens—Willing or unwilling (nō'lĕns vō'lĕns).

Nolo contendere—I will not contest it (no'lō cŏn tĕn'dē rē).

Non sequitur—It does not follow (nŏn sē'quĭ tûr).

Personnel—The collective characteristics of a group of persons (pēr'sŏn nĕl'; Fr.=pe'r'sŏn̤ ne'l').

Petit—Small (pĕt'ĭ; Fr.=pe'ti[=ē]').

Pro rata—In proportion (pro'rā'ta̤).

Protege—One protected by another (prō'te'g[=zh]e').

Pro tempore—For the time being (pro'tĕm'pō rē).

Quasi—In a manner (quā'sī).

Qui vive—On the alert (qui[=kē]'vĭvē').

Quo warranto—A writ commanding defendant to show by what warrant or authority he exercises a franchise (quō' wa̤r-ră̤n'tō).

Reductio ad absurdum—Reduction to an absurdity (re-dŭe'ti[=shi] ō ăd ăb sûr'dŭm).

Regime—Manner or system of government or management rẹ'g[=zh]ïmẹ').

Renaissance—Revival, as of letters of art (rẽ nāị's*a*nçẹ; Fr.=r*e* náị'säNçẹ').

Resume—A recapitulation or summary (rẹ'ẓụ'mẹ').

Sans souci—Without care (säNẓ' sọụ' çi[=ẽ]').

Sine die—Without a day appointed (sī'nẽ dī' ẽ).

Sine qua non—An indispensable condition (sī'nẽ quȧ nŏn).

Terra firma—Solid earth (tĕr'rȧ fĭr'mȧ).

Ultimatum—The last condition (ŭl'tĭ mā'tŭm).

Verbatim et literatim—Word for word and letter for letter (vẽr bā'tĭm ĕt lĭt'ẽ rā'tĭm).

Via—By way of (vī'ȧ).

Vice—In place of (vī' çẽ).

Incorrect Proof.

The ability to correct proof properly is an acquirement that should be possessed by every business and professional man.

Very often the proof of a business man's ad. is returned to him for correction and he should be able to make ~~his~~ corrections ~~by~~ by the use of such marks as are well understood by every printer.

All corrections should some have sign in the Margin as well as in the body of the proof. The printer's attention is first called to any error by a mark in the margin. He then sarches for it in the body.

proof readers marks are often used in correcting manuscript of any kind.

(1) Indent for paragraph. (2) Turn over the letter. (3) Wrong letter. (4) No ¶ No paragraph. (5) Raise a letter or word. (6) Lower a letter or word. (7) × An imperfect type. (8) stet Let it stand. (9) dele, omit. (10) # More space. (11) tr Transpose. (12) l.c Lower case—small letter. (13) ⊙ Insert period. (14) Bring matter to right; to the left. (15) Insert omitted letter. (16) Depress a projecting quad. (17) cap Capital letter. (18) Insert apostrophe. (19) wf. Wrong font—the wrong style of type.

Suggestion: Ask the printer for some proof sheets for practice in correcting.

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below

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